

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Polities and General Literature.

Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1822

[No. 275.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—209—

Politics of Europe.

Holy Alliance.—When the Ministers of the Holy Alliance demanded the formal accession of the British Government to some of their schemes against the liberties of independent nations, too indignant to be avowed before the British Parliament, the answer of the Foreign Secretary, as quoted by Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, was that "such a participation would be a breach of the laws of England." This was a good reply; but like all other good things, it was to be paid for by those, the English nation to wit, for whose benefit it was ostensibly intended. The price, then, which we pay for it is the Alien bill, now again, unhappily for the third or fourth time since the peace, in rapid progress through the House of Commons. This is the indirect atonement and indemnity, offered by Ministers to foreign potentates, for the formal negative which they were constrained to give their solicitation. The power granted under this bill to the Crown of England, is odious, dangerous, and unjust. No addition can be made to the Royal prerogative, as against any man living under the protection of our laws, that must not be of a nature to excite considerable obloquy. Every thing given to prerogative must be taken from the laws; every new domination acquired by the King's Ministers, is an encroachment upon the King's Courts. Such a novelty, for it is yet new in England, cannot fail to be regarded with dislike by the better class of British subjects. But the change in the sentiments of foreign nations toward this country, is an effect not less certain from the institution of such laws, and of far more extensive mischief to our public character. Foreigners cannot completely separate the nation from its Government. The high estimation enjoyed by Englishmen abroad, has ever in former ages been an important benefit to the fortunes of individuals, as well as to the influence and authority of the State. To be natives of that soil, and subjects of that Government, which afforded a free exercise to foreign talent and industry, an asylum to misfortune, and a shield against persecution, on behalf of fugitives from the nearest frontier or the most distant corners of the earth, impressed the inhabitants of the whole civilized world with prepossessions in favour of emigrant Englishmen, which told to their advantage in every emergency, and throughout every transaction of their lives. The influx of foreigners, on the faith of the old law of this country was the introduction of capital, enterprise, and genius. To appreciate what a single incident in history—the revocation of the edict of Nantes—did for us, it is only requisite to read over the lists of merchants, lawyers, landed proprietors, and nobles, whose ancestors found here the refuge that was elsewhere denied to them—men, with whom the non-existence of an Alien Bill or any equivalent power, was the sole inducement to visit these once hospitable shores. Let us ask, have Englishmen of the present day not often felt in the recoil of national sentiment against them, while on their passage through foreign countries, the painful consequences of this ungenerous measure. But it is dangerous, as well as odious. The Alien Bill is powerfully calculated to make foreigners here bad members of a free community, by rendering them slaves to the Secretary's office. The case of MARIETTI, during the QUEEN's trial was a memorable illustration of this evil tendency. The mere knowledge that such a law existed, had so sinister an influence over the banker at Milan, that so far as in him lay he engaged his son to obstruct the course of

public justice. It is true that the young man's virtue resisted both the wary representations of a parent, and the risk which threatened him from this law; but we can thence conclude nothing against the efficacy of both, if employed in working upon a character less constant than that of the younger MARIETTI.

The possible injustice of this measure, in its immediate operation, is as obvious as its other bad qualities, whether actual or contingent. The case has been supposed in Parliament, of an alien being deported in the midst of a law-suit, on the successful and personal prosecution of which his entire property depends: this would be sufficiently dishonest. But suppose further, that British subjects have claims upon an alien, which cannot be substantiated but by suing him while resident here, would there be no mischief in the expulsion of a foreigner, so circumstanced, from this country—no despotism exercised over the rights and property of the KING's own native subjects? Thus, taking into account the power asked for, of sending back a miserable refugee to the country whence he had just fled from destruction, we find a grand encroachment made on those blessings which had hitherto been secured to every occupier of the soil of England, and guarded with the most reverential care by our forefathers for 130 years, viz.—the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property.

Ireland.—One step is at length in contemplation, it appears, by Ministers, which tends to manifest, if not a capacity, something like a disposition at least, to tranquillize Ireland by some better means than force. A bill has been brought in by Mr. GOULBURN, which professes to ameliorate the tithe system,—(an evil but not the only evil by an hundred) to which the extreme indigence and frequent turbulence of the lower class of the present population may, we think, be fairly imputed. Mr. GOULBURN's bill, as explained by him and by Mr. PLUNKETT, is not in the shape of a commutation act: it goes no farther than to give the parish clergyman a power of leasing his tithes to the parishioner for 21 years, and of binding his successor by the same contract. Mr. PLUNKETT adds, that from the details of the bill, the clergyman will appear to be subjected to a species of moral compulsion, urging him to the exercise of this leasing power—such are the advantages which it will afford him. The lease, if we understand Mr. GOULBURN accurately, is to be executed to the proprietor of the soil; who will thus be interposed between the incumbent and the occupying Roman Catholic tenant—parties whom it is unquestionable wisdom to prevent as much as may be from coming into contact in the relation of creditor and debtor. The lease is further to be submitted to the Bishop of the diocese, as a security to the interests of the Church. It is apparent that a fixed lease for a determinate period, by ascertaining the sum to be paid, and still more, by transferring the obligation from the wretched occupant of two or three acres of ground to his landlord, must abolish one train of evils of a pestilential nature—namely, the everlasting intrusion, exaction, and tyranny, of the tithe proctor, under the present state of the law. Nor do we see how this source of discord and misery can be dried up by any less decisive expedient. In a country where the soil is so subdivided, that that 500/- per annum of tithe is collected from near 2,000 poor individuals, is it possible for the clergyman to be his own agent? the interference of a proctor is inevitable; and so are the mischiefs which follow

in his train. To this portion of the measures therefore, which makes the tithe now payable by the peasant to the Church henceforth payable in the form of a fixed rent to the landlord, and by him again in that of a definite revenue to the clergyman, we think that there can be no fair objection; on the contrary that it lays the groundwork of great and general good. Those gentlemen who plead for a commutation as the essential and paramount remedy, and accuse the present bill of being a short and inadequate measure, may still consistently give in their support; since (as was observed in the course of the discussion,) to ascertain and fix the revenues of the Church must tend rather to facilitate than to impede any future plan for commuting them. In the upshot, we are inclined to wish well to a proposition, which, if it does not go to the immediate removal of ancient and deeply seated grievances, ought still to be treated with some sort of indulgence, as a testimony (the first, perhaps, on record) of some providential care on the part of the King's Government for the welfare of a persecuted and distrusted people.—*Times, June 17.*

London, June 17, 1822.—Yesterday his Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of York and the Princess Augusta, attended divine service at the Chapel Royal.

The Lord Chancellor and the Marquis of Londonderry had audiences of the King yesterday.

Yesterday the Duke of York visited the King.

Saturday the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a grand dinner to a numerous party.

On Friday night his Majesty gave a grand ball, at his palace in Pall-mall, which was understood to be in honour of the Prince and Princess of Denmark; and to meet their Royal Highnesses several branches of the Royal family were invited, as well as nearly the whole of the diplomatic corps and their ladies, a number of distinguished foreigners who are now in London, the Cabinet Ministers and their ladies, the great Officers of State and their ladies. The whole of the splendid suite of state rooms was opened for the occasion. The company began to arrive at a quarter before ten o'clock; they were all conducted across the Grand Hall, the Octagon Hall, the same way towards the King's Closet as those proceed who have the privilege of the *entrée* on levee days. His Majesty entered his state apartments about half past ten o'clock, dressed in a field marshal's and general of artillery's uniform, wearing the Order of St. George, the Danish Order, the Austrian Order &c. &c. The Duke of York arrived first of the Royal family; the Duchess of Kent was attended by two ladies and Captain Conway; the Princess Augusta was attended by two ladies in waiting and Colonel Stephenson; the Princess Sophia Matilda was also present; the Prince and Princess of Denmark attended by their suite. Among the company present were the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, Baron Fagel, the Ambassador from the Netherlands, the American Minister and his Lady, the Russian Ambassador, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, Earl Gower, the Sardinian Ambassador and his Lady, Baron Sternhold, the Swedish Minister, and his Lady the Danish Minister, Lord Lovaine, Viscount Morpeth, Earl and Countess of Scarborough, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Lord and Lady Rous, Lord Grantham, the Ladies Pratt, the Ladies Bathurst, Earl Cathcart, Earl and Countess of Verulam, the Hon. Mrs. Hope, Mr. Hope, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the Marquis of Worcester, Col. Thornton, Col. Lygon, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Col. Upton, Duke and Duchess of Portland, Lord and Lady Burghersh, Earl of Warwick, Baron Langsdorf, the Minister from Hesse and Baden, the Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Earl and Countess Wilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Winchester, the Earl of Uxbridge, Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan Minister, Lady George Cavendish, the Misses Cavendish, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord George Cavendish, the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Stewart, the Earl of Belfast, the Marchioness of Westmeath, the Earl of Westmorland, Marquis Camden, Marquis Cornwallis, Earl of Morley, Lord Ellenborough, Earl of Jersey, the Duke of Rutland, Earl Gower, Lord Angram, Marchioness of

Bath, the Marquis of Exeter, Countess of Jersey, Earl of Fife, Lord F. Bentinck, Lord Grantham, Lady a Becket, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Countess Bathurst, the Dowager Duchess of Rutland, Lord and Lady Aboine, the Duke and Duchess de Guiches, the Prussian Ambassador, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Harrington, Lady Stanhope, the Countess Lonsdale, Lady Euston, &c.

Smyrna, May 2.—(From the Brussels Papers).—Accounts from Hydra of 22d April say, that consternation prevails in that island. The Hydriots, Spezzioti, and Ipsariots, were deliberating on the measures they should take in the present critical state of affairs. They begin to see no prospect of safety but in flight; they think to forsake their islands, and to convey to the continent of Europe, by means of the vessels, their families, and as much of their property, as they can bring away. If they should carry this project into execution, we have reasons to believe that they will land (which is singular enough) on the coasts of the estates of the church, or as we call it, La Romagna. The pacific character of the pontifical government, the absence of those taxes and military conscriptions which are so great a burden to others, and lastly the mildness of the climate, seem to have inspired them with this project. It is likewise believed that the great Greek emigration will proceed to the coast of Provence, and that the Hieres islands may, perhaps, become the site of a new Greek city. Many Greeks wished to go to Syracuse, but they are deterred by the terrors of the Neapolitan police, as represented by Neapolitan refugees. We have just learned that great alarm prevails at Samos also, and that two European vessels have sailed from it, crowded with families. It is said that the same terror is felt in the other islands, and that the fleet of Mehemet Ali has arrived at Stanchio with 15,000 troops destined to attack Samos. It is certain that the Pasha has announced the arrival of this fleet as near at hand.

Thursday night, his Royal Highness Christian Frederick, Prince of Denmark, attended the sitting of the Royal Society, in order to his being admitted a Fellow, in pursuance of the resolution of the Society the preceding week. His Highness was received by the President, Sir Humphry Davy, the Council of the Society, and one of the fullest sittings known for a long time, with all the honours due to his exalted rank and scientific acquirements. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the library, and inspected many curious and scientific instruments, particularly that invented by Captain Kater, to ascertain the vibration of the pendulum, &c. He received the same complimentary honours on his leaving Somerset-house as at his reception. It is not generally known that this is the fourth year in which this Prince, with his amiable Princess, who is nearly related to our King, has been travelling in the south of Europe in search of useful knowledge, during which their mild and affable deportment has endeared them to every one who has been honoured with their notice.

The down land which commands a view of Salisbury, is now in a state of cultivation, the guardians of the poor employing on it, or on some other beneficial work, every able pauper. The poor, who are able to work, are employed in preparing grounds for vegetables; they are allowed four times the amount of persons who receive relief, but who do not labour; and this, too, at no expense to the city.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Haymarket Theatre.—This Theatre opened on Saturday (June 15) night for the season. Its internal appearance has been improved by the removal of the sounding board, which was very offensive to the sight, and not necessary for the purposes of hearing. The inconvenience occasioned by the awkward projection of the boxes is remedied by the introduction of chairs, but their basket-like appearance still gives an air of insignificance, to the house which small slips of glass placed between them rather increases. On this occasion, a piece in one act, called "*The Bill of Fare, or For Further Particulars Inquire Within,*" was produced by way of prologue, to conciliate public favour, and display the talents of the company. The *equivoque* on which it is founded is not new to the stage. A country manager and an innkeeper advertise, the former for actors and the latter for waiters and chambermaids, both giving the same initials and mentioning the same place, and

each receiving the candidates for the other's service. It contains some amusing pleasantries, but is full three times as long as it should be, and is disfigured by some ribaldry which considerably passes even the usual license of the stage. All the chief performers appeared in it, except Mr. C. Kemble, Mr. Liston, and Madame Vestris, and gave specimens of their Art. Among them are Terry, Oxberry, W. West, and Mrs. Chatterley, the last of whom obtained considerable applause by the proofs she gave of the versatility of her powers. The *School for Scandal* and *The Irishman in London* followed, and were tolerably acted; but the company much requires the strength of those performers who have not yet joined it. The house was poorly attended, which is more to be regretted, as the profits (if there had been any) were liberally appropriated to the relief of the suffering Irish. It is singular that every one of the attempts to aid the Subscription has failed. At Drury-lane Johnston, Dowton, and Ambrogetti did not bring a house: at Covent-garden the audience was one of the scantiest ever seen, although all the musical strength of the company was in requisition: even Mr. Kean's benefit did not attract a crowd; and the desolate appearance of the Haymarket last night gave an additional proof, that though the English people will subscribe munificently in a direct way, they do not understand blending amusement and charity.

Ireland.—In the parishes of Magourny and Ahabollig, upwards of 1,200 persons are in want of relief. One hundred and six men have been employed to repair the streets of Cove. Two hundred and forty families are relieved with oatmeal, but the applicants for relief are still increasing. In the parish of Kilbrogan, Bandon, 1,834 persons are destitute of the means of procuring subsistence—*Cork Chronicle*,

One man was found dead on the road side at Augheleggine, near Clare, Galway, who perished from starvation. The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict—"That his death was caused by hunger,"—*Dublin Journal*.

Extract of a letter from Leitrim, dated June 9:—"The wants and the poverty of this parish (Killtoghart), which is a very extensive one, being 15 miles in one direction, are truly distressing and appalling. Wheels, reels for spinning, the wretched implements of industry, the bed-clothes and women's cloaks, all sold for food before the householders would come forward to their assistance. The one cow has been bled several times, and then slaughtered for the relief of the indigent sufferers."

Paris, June 3.—Rousseau was the first to remark, more than half a century back, the anomaly of Monarchical Governments permitting a system of education among the people, founded on a Republican basis. The present Ministry of France, having pondered well this text are now about to give a practical commentary on it, and employ themselves in preparing a complete revolution in the present organisation of University discipline and practice. What the development of their cunning device may teach us, it is hard to foretel; but you may rely on soon hearing tidings of the worst efforts of bigotry and blindness. To retrograde, while all the rest of mankind advance, seems the object of ambition with our rulers. They voluntarily embrace the doom of Michael Scot, and the other Wizards, in Dante's Hell, who

"Because

None might before him look, were all compelled
To advance with backward gait."

In this crab-fashioned movement do our Ministers get on: they who, as Legislators and Governors, should drink in, as it were, the spirit of the present age, and aim to anticipate the improvements of the time to come—they, who should be the last to shut their eyes on the lessons of history, and above all, on those of the Revolution, affect or perhaps feel a pious horror at its horrors—shrink from its examination—consider it a blank in the annals of the country—and direct their whole attention and model all their plans on the age of despotism and degradation which gave it birth. Yet these men imagine themselves fit to cure the diseases of the realm. Like physicians, who would tamper with a patient whose most recent habits and excesses they were afraid to inquire into and confront. If the faction that has the temporary

guidance of this country had but common prudence and foresight, they, even they, might make it one of the happiest in the world. But they will not see its interests, nor their own danger—they persist in running their heads against every post, and where they cannot find a stumbling-block ready made, they make one. You have heard of their blundering objection to Horace Vernet's Battle of Jemappes being exhibited at the Louvre, because the tri-coloured cockade formed a decoration of the French soldiers! Might they not as well reject any of David's classical pictures which represents, as matter of history, the republican symbols of ancient Greece or Rome, or declare war against the Pyrenean Eagles which hover round the *Cord n Sanitaire*, the very same that flapped their wings over the triumph of Napoleon's imperial legions? Another proof of Ministerial wisdom was the breaking off the negotiation for the purchase of that most interesting remains of Egyptian antiquity, the *Zodiac of Denderah*. They were afraid, it appears, of its clashing with the Mosaical account of time; but even if inferences had been drawn from that, the world is some thousands of years older than we think; it could not have added to the reproaches earned by Ministers for their ignorance of the time that is.

These two instances out of many, where they drive dangerous and objectionable matters into notice, and court the public discussion, are quite in the spirit of their plans for the improvement of the national education. They are determined that nothing shall go on in its natural course. If they would but let matters work their way, I fear their object might be quietly gained in the end, for I see an evident disposition in the mass of the people to sink into contented servitude. But nothing short of absolute and instant tyranny in politics and religion will suit the Ultras. They resemble epicures, who find no relish in fruits that have not been forced, and are striking instances of Locke's well known illustration of people who disdain to use their legs because they cannot fly. Having lopped the branches off the tree of Liberty, they are not content to let the roots rot quietly in the soil, but are resolved to grub them up even at the risk of their weapons shivering in the effort. A perfect remodelling of the colleges is now the plan in question; the removal of all the Professors; a total change in the studies—God knows to what extent—but I should not be surprised if every historian, philosopher, and poet of antiquity, were to be consigned to explosion, or at least purified of every page that treats of free Government, or unenslaved opinion. To convince you, that these sapient regenerators would go any length, it is enough to tell you that the Abbé Frayssinous (a new made Bishop, King's Almoner, and an affiliated Jesuit) is not considered sufficiently violent to fill the vacant office of *Grand Maître de l'Université*. I have good reason to think that his appointment will not take place as is generally believed, but that Cuvier will remain *Président Provisoire*, assisted by Poisson, de Sacy, and the old Council—until some unlimited fanatic is dug out of the rubbish of intolerance, and installed in the chair of supremacy. That the general direction and superintendance of public education should be vested in Government, seems right, and the central board was instituted on this broad principle. But if with every change of Government we are to have a total uprooting of the foundations of philosophy and learning—if abstract theories are to be set up in opposition to established principles—if abuses the most repugnant to the feelings of the nations are to be revived, and efforts made to force all France into slavery and fanaticism, what chance can she have for repose, or when will the measure of her sufferings be full?

The new Session of the Chambers will bring all the projected changes to light, and the best hope we can have for the country is, that these shallow designers will propose something so consistent with themselves—as to disgust every thinking mind, and hurry on their own dismissal from the station they fill so unworthily. In the mean time the nation may put up a prayer in the words of Malherbe:—

Conforme donc Seigneur ta grâce à nos pensées;
Ote-nous ces objets qui des choses passées,
Rambènent à nos yeux le triste souvenir.

New Vagrant Act.

We alluded on Saturday last to this measure, as one of an injurious and oppressive nature. We extract the following account of it from a Sunday Paper:—

"Some of the Provisions of the Bill are calculated to put the parishes at considerable expence, and to deteriorate the working part of the community generally. Some of the purposes to which the Bill may be applied are commendable. The utility of other enactments seems doubtful, while many are unquestionably pernicious. Among those of the latter description, the following are the most reprehensible. The Bill purposes to enact—

"1. That all persons who, being able to work, shall neglect to do so:

"2. Those who, by spending their money in ale-houses or places of bad repute, or in any other improper manner, shall not apply a proper proportion of the money earned by them towards the maintenance of their respective wives and families, by which default or neglect they, or any of them shall become chargeable to any parish, township, or place:

"3. All persons who, not having wherewith to maintain themselves, shall live without employment, and refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other labourers in the like work:

"4. All persons who shall return to the parish, township, or place from which they have been legally removed by the order of two Justices of the Peace:

"5. All such persons shall be deemed idle and disorderly persons; and it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to commit such offenders (being thereof convicted before him by his own view, or by his, or her, or their own confession, or by the oath of one or more credible witnesses) to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding — months:

"6. All petty chapmen and pedlars wandering abroad, or offering for sale matches or other small wares, not duly licensed or otherwise authorised by law.

"7. All persons wandering about or lodging in alehouses, or in the open air, or in barns or outhouses, not giving a good account of themselves, or pretending to seek for work, shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds.

"8. Any person whatever may apprehend any other person, and search him, her, or them, and convey him, her, or them, together with whatever may be found upon any of them, before a Justice of the Peace.

"9. All persons so apprehended (i. e. seized upon), who shall refuse to go before a Magistrate, or escape from those who apprehend them, shall be deemed incorrigible rogues.

"10. When any rogue, vagabond, vagrant, or incorrigible rogue shall be brought before any Justice of the Peace, he is to examine the person apprehending them on oath, and he may, if he shall think proper, order, such person so apprehended (not being a female) to be publicly or privately whipped.

"11. Two Justices of the Peace may cause any person apprehended as a rogue, vagrant, &c. to be passed as a vagrant to his or her place of settlement, and there to be delivered to the Churchwarden.

"12. And because people are much encouraged in wandering about, by the reception they too often meet with in villages and places where they are permitted to lodge in houses, barns, or other out-houses or buildings, by means whereof, and their falling sick there, great expences are sometimes brought upon the parishes; a penalty is to be levied by the Justices on any person who may permit or suffer any rogue, vagabond, or incorrigible rogue, or idle and disorderly person, to lodge or take shelter in his or her house, barn, &c.

"13. A sum of money may, by any one Justice, be ordered to be paid to any person bringing offenders under this Act before him; to be raised by the parish rates, and, if necessary, by a new rate.

"14. Two or more Justices, at a Special Session, may grant licenses to persons to keep houses for the reception, lodging, or entertaining of any poor traveller, not being such rogue, vagabond, or incorrigible rogue, as aforesaid.

"15. Any two Justices of the Peace may cause all such houses to be searched, and to have all persons found therein brought before them; the persons apprehending those persons may search them; and the Justices may commit them to prison, and flog them, if they shall think proper.

"By this law, if strictly executed, all persons unable to find employment in their own parishes, would at once be forced upon the poor's rate; thus increasing, to a monstrous extent, the number of paupers and the expence of maintaining them. Wages, in many kinds of works

would be much higher in some places than in others, from the want of open competition; and the certainty of having work of all kinds, done in the worst, instead of the best way, would be insured. It is well known, that some years ago, the corporation spirit of the journeymen carpenters and cabinetmakers of the city of London, being carried to excess, and their trades being rigidly confined to freemen only, it was impossible to procure a sufficient number of good workmen who were free men: and many of the masters were obliged to obtain licenses to employ non-freemen, without which the better kinds of work must have been done without the city. Yet the present Act makes every parish a close corporation.

"The whole of these enactments are conceived in the most arbitrary spirit. Any person being able to work who shall refuse so to do—any person who has not applied a sufficiency of his earnings to the maintenance of his family—any person who shall refuse to work for the common and usual wages, shall be liable to imprisonment, bread and water for food, and to be publicly flogged. What may be refusing to work—what may be a sufficient act of improvidence—and what may be the common rate of wages, are all to be left to the opinion of a single Magistrate, who may, of his own will, cause these punishments to be inflicted. —*British Luminary.*

Varieties.

American Papers.—The 4th of July was noticed at Sandwich with suitable religious, literary, and festive testimonials—An interesting and eloquent address was delivered in the Meeting house, by Mr. Bernard Whitman, Preceptor of the Academy, before his pupils and a numerous body of citizens of that and the adjacent towns. Associated with this service was an excellent display of instrumental music by a band of young men all of that place. The dinner was prepared by Mr. Newcomb, in good style, and the company respectable and numerous, from that town and its vicinity.

Longevity.—The longevity of the three first-born children in each of the three colonies is worth noting. July 20th, 1701, died in Marshfield, Peregrine White, aged 83 years, and 8 months. January 14th, 1715, at Salem, Elizabeth Patch, aged 87, and April 14th of the last named year died at Newport, Mary Godfrey, aged 77, all being the first-born, in the respective Colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island.—*Plym. Mem.*

New work by Miss Wright.—Among the late English publications is a new work by Miss Wright, the authoress of "Views of Society and manners in America," intitled "A few days in Athens"—being a translation of a Greek Manuscript discovered in Herculaneum.—*American Paper.*

A State Scene behind the Curtain.—The Duke of Newcastle had been thirty years in the ministry, and was then at the head of the Treasury—the department, which, in England, bestows all employments: from which, under the King flew all favours; and which, from these causes, constitutes the person holding it the Prime Minister. But Mr. Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham) had silenced the Opposition; had formed all plans for war; and had left to the Duke of Newcastle the care of finding money to carry these into execution, as well as the pleasure of giving such places as did not depend upon his measures. They frequently differed in opinion; but Mr. Pitt always carried his point, in spite of the Duke. A curious scene occurred on one of these occasions;—It had been proposed to send Admiral Hawke to sea, in pursuit of M. de Conflans. The season was unfavourable, and even dangerous for a fleet to sail, being the month of November. Mr. Pitt was at that time confined to his bed by the gout, and was obliged to receive all visitors in his chamber, in which he could not bear to have a fire. The Duke of Newcastle waited upon him in this situation, to discuss the affair of this fleet, which he was of opinion ought not to sail in such a stormy season: scarcely had he entered the chamber, when, shivering with cold, he said, "What, have you no fire?" "No," replied Mr. Pitt, "I can never bear a fire when I have the gout."—The Duke sat down by the side of the invalid, wrapt up in his cloak, and began to enter upon the subject of his visit. There was a second bed in the room, and the Duke, unable to endure the cold, at length said, "With your leave, I'll warm myself in this other bed;"—and without taking off his cloak, he actually got into Lady Esther Pitt's bed, and resumed the debate. The Duke was entirely against exposing the fleet to hazard in the month of November, and Mr. Pitt was as positively determined it should put to sea. "The fleet must absolutely sail," said Mr. Pitt, accompanying his words with the most animated gestures. "It is impossible," said the Duke, making a thousand and contortions, "it will certainly be lost!"—Sir Charles Frederick, of the ordnance department, arriving just at that time, found them both in this laughable posture; and had the greatest difficulty in the world to preserve his gravity, at seeing two Ministers of State deliberating upon an object so important in such a ludicrous situation.—*Memoirs of a Treasurer now in Retirement.*

PARLIAMENTARY.

23-

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1822.

The House met a quarter before four o'clock.

The Annuities Memorials' Bill, the Colonial Trade Bill, and the American and West India Trade Bills were brought up from the House of Commons by Mr. B. Ogden, and other Members, and read a first time.

A Message by Sir G. Hill and other Members, requested the attendance of the Marquess of Downshire to give evidence before the Irish Linen Trade Committee. Reply, that the House would send an answer by Messengers of its own. His Lordship being afterwards present, leave was given to him to attend the said Committee.

Petitions against the Roman Catholic Peers' Bill were presented by the Lord Chancellor, from Sudbury; and by Viscount Sidmouth, from Devizes; also a Petition by Lord Carrington, from Chipping Wycombe, for a revision of the Criminal Code.—Ordered to lie upon the Table.

COMMERCE—NAVIGATION.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY gave notice, for the Earl of Liverpool, that the latter Noble Earl intended to move the second reading on Monday of the Navigation Amendment Bill, the Importation of Goods Repeal Bill, the Ancient Commercial Statutes Repeal Bill, the Colonial Trade Bill, and the American and West India Trade Bill, the Lords were ordered to be summoned on Monday.

Adjourned till to-morrow (June 12).

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1822.

Mr. WESTERN presented two Petitions, one from the Clergy and Gentry of the Hundred of Rochford; the other from the Farmers of the neighbourhood of Romford, complaining of the agricultural distress, which they attributed to the rash assumption of Cash Payments, and other causes.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS presented a Petition from the Tradesmen of Lincoln, complaining of the injury they suffered from Hawkers and Pedlars, who entered into competition with them without contributing to the local burthens; and also of Mock Auctions.

Lord STANLEY presented a Petition from a town in Lancashire, against the Licensing Bill.

PENSIONS.

Mr. CREEVEY postponed his motion on the Ministerial Pension Act to Wednesday, the 26th inst.; and he took occasion to say, that as he should submit a series of Resolutions, exhibiting the cause and origin of the Act in question, so he should also submit one Resolution particularly, relating to the pension lately granted to Lord Sidmouth.

Sir J. NEWPORT moved, for an account of money received in any of the public Offices of Ireland in the way of deduction from salaries, or in any other manner, under the pretext of fees due to public officers, on account of the demise of his late, and the accession of his present, Majesty. Sir J. N. said that, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament, these fees had been taken in Ireland.

CROWN LANDS IN IRELAND.

Mr. HUME said, as a Bill had been brought in by the Right Honourable Baronet (Sir G. Hill), to authorise the alienation of crown lands and tithes, the property of his Majesty, in Ireland, he should move for an account of these lands, that the House might not be legislating in the dark; as also of the lands which had been sold under a former commission, and the previous incomes of them for five years.

After a few words from Sir G. HILL, and Sir J. NEWPORT, the first Return was ordered, and the motion for the latter was withdrawn.

Sir J. NEWPORT presented the Report of the Committee on Grand Jury Presentments in Ireland, which was ordered to be printed.

SALT TAX.—PILCHARD FISHERIES.

Sir W. LEMON presented a Petition from the Adventurers of the Pilchard Fishery of Cornwall, complaining of the modifications of the Salt Duty, which, with respect to them, was a new tax. He was aware that it was possible a drawback might be allowed on the exportation of pilchards equal to the amount of the tax, but this would be by no means an adequate remedy.—The appearance of fish on the coasts was altogether uncertain.—They appeared at times for years consecutively, and at times were scarcely seen for many years. In consequence of this the adventurers were obliged to lay in stores of salt, to take advantage of the chances of the season. A drawback, therefore, would not

be an equivalent to the expence they incurred. Nothing, he was persuaded, was a remedy, but an entire repeal of the Salt Tax (*hear hear.*)

Mr. RUMBOLD supported the prayer of the Petition, and complained of the operation of the tax on the Herring Fisheries.

Sir R. FERGUSSON said, that what had been said of the fisheries of Cornwall applied to the fisheries of Scotland, which would be entirely ruined by the tax of 2s. 3d. per bushel.

Mr. D. GILBERT, while he gave praise to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the general measure, lamented that this relaxation was accompanied by a new tax on the fisheries. He called attention to the magnitude of the evil inflicted on the county of Cornwall. He had never doubted that a drawback would be allowed; but a few years ago 70,000 hogsheads of pilchards, each of which consumed six bushels of salt, while in the few last years they had scarcely taken any. But it was necessary as a matter of prudence that they should lay in a stock of salt equal to what they might require, as it was impossible that in the case of necessity they could be supplied from any other quarter than their own stores. The laying in such a quantity of salt as 100,000 bushels at 2s. 3d. per bushel duty would be a terrible addition to the capital otherwise necessarily invested in this employ. He hoped some measure would be taken to relieve the fisheries from this burthen, and that if no other means could be found, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find himself justified to repeal the whole of the duty. If, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not think himself justified in so doing, he should not support such a motion coming from a gentleman who might not be aware of the necessities of the state, and who might disturb all financial arrangements (*hear.*) He thought it unfair to interfere with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was obliged to find money to pay the dividends, and meet the emergencies of the state (*hear and a laugh.*)

Mr. SMITH said a few words against the tax.

Mr. TREMAYNE said that a severer blow was never aimed at the prosperity of the County of Cornwall. The precarious nature of the fishery had been sufficiently dwelt on; but there was one point which had not been sufficiently dwelt on, viz. the stock in hand. One of the adventurers had written to him to say that he would have 10000l. to pay; another, that he would have 3000l. to pay. He was convinced that the effect must be that these persons will abandon the fishery altogether. He knew so much of the vexation of Excise regulations, that he was persuaded there were no means of remedying the evil, but the entire repeal of the Tax.

Sir M. RIDLEY called attention to the effect the duty would have on the glass bottle manufacture. The manufacturer had now rock salt, duty free, and paid 30s. a ton on Alkali. They would now have Alkali duty free, and duty of 2s. a bushel on salt, which was equivalent to a duty of 5s. a ton on Alkali. The consequences would be most injurious, by driving them to use foreign or inferior Alkali.

Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN hoped the tax would be entirely repealed, as the best expedient to relieve the fisheries of Cornwall.

Mr. BRIGHT concurred in condemning the tax.

Lord A. HAMILTON said he was surprised to find from the answer which had been given by the Honourable Secretary for the Treasury, yesterday, to a question put to him by his Honourable Friend, the Member for Wareham, that there was no intention on the part of his Majesty's Government to remit any portion of the duty, as it affected Scotland. By the Act of Union, Scotland was entitled to an exemption of 2s. 3d. beyond England. He should certainly vote for the total repeal of the tax, though Scotland would lose this comparative advantage by that measure.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that in order to obviate any misunderstanding which might arise from the answer given yesterday by his Honourable Friend near him (*hear, hear.*), he would state in what points it was his intention to deviate from the plan which he had already submitted to the House. He did not admit that there was any thing in the wording of the Act of Union upon which Scotland could found a claim to exemption; yet as that country, since the time of the Union, had always been considered as entitled, on other grounds, to some consideration, in matters of taxation, it was his intention to repeal the whole of the duty on Scotch Salt, leaving the English Salt, used in the manufactures in Scotland, subject to the duty, 2s. a bushel. With regard to Ireland, the duty on Exportation to that country would be reduced to the level of the duty now paid in Ireland, 2s. on white salt, and 1s. 6d. on rock salt, Irish currency.

Mr. CALCRAFT said, that the further the Right Honourable Gentleman proceeded, the greater would be the difficulties which he would have to encounter in endeavouring to retain the remaining 2s. The Right Honourable Gentleman had announced his intention of exempting Scotch Salt from the payment of duty, but this exemption would be of no

benefit to the fisheries in Scotland, which all made use of British salt. He had received a communication from the salt shippers at Liverpool, who exported 26,000 tons annually, stating that they now found the utmost difficulty in collecting their money at 11. a ton, and that it would be quite impossible for them to collect it, if the Right Honourable Gentleman's measure were carried, which would increase the charge to 11. a ton. He earnestly hoped the Right Hon. Gent. would be induced to abandon the tax before the end of the Session.

Mr. HUME said, that one of the advantages of the measure, on which the Right Honourable Gentleman had insisted, was the equalization of the duty in all parts of the empire, whereas he now proposed to establish countervailing duties between Scotland and England. The fisheries at Peterhead were in the greatest consternation at the measure proposed by the Right Honourable Gentleman; and he doubted not the table of the House would in a day or two be covered with Petitions against it. The Right Honourable Gentleman would do well to come forward at once with a good grace, and give general satisfaction to the country, by relinquishing the paltry sum which he proposed to raise by retaining the remaining 2s.

Mr. WODEHOUSE objected to the measure on the ground of its being a new tax. This was not a time in which fresh burthens ought to be imposed, especially on men in so impoverished a condition as the persons connected with the fisheries.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that this measure was viewed with great alarm in Ireland, and that it would be impossible for the Right Honourable Gentleman to carry it into effect, without imposing an additional burthen on that country.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT begged to suggest to his Honourable Friends on the Treasury Bench, whether it would not be better to take off the whole of the Salt Tax, and suspend that part of their plan, which went to the repeal of half the Leather Tax; a measure which, in the opinion of all persons concerned in the trade, would do good, until an opportunity should arise, when they might repeal the whole of the Tax on Leather.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON said, he had received the most alarming intelligence of the apprehensions entertained in Ireland as to the effect of this measure. He trusted the Right Honourable Gentleman would consent to the total repeal of the Tax.

Sir I. COFFIN said, he was an old fisherman, and he could not forbear saying a word in behalf of that useful body of men, to whom the Navy of England was so much indebted, the fishermen. He hoped the Right Honourable Gentleman would not consign them to ruin, by continuing the remaining duty on Salt.

Mr. W. SMITH said, the fisheries had been for a long time losing concern, and they must be utterly ruined if the Right Honourable Gentleman persisted in this measure.

Mr. I. WILSON said he could not consent to the repeal of any tax, unless he saw distinctly the means by which the deficiency in the revenue was to be made good.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD concurred with the Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. C. Hutchinson), as to the serious apprehensions which were entertained in Ireland with regard to the continuance of the duty. He should be the last man to urge the Chancellor of the Exchequer rashly to repeal any tax which he might deem it expedient to retain, but he should not have discharged his duty, if had not represented the state of alarm which existed in Ireland on this subject.

The Petition was then read.

On the motion that it be printed,

Sir R. FERGUSSON said, he held in his hand a Return which showed the small amount of revenue for which the Right Hon. Gent. was contending, as far as the fisheries in Scotland were concerned. It appeared that 342,000 barrels of herrings and pilchards were cured annually of which 194,000 were exported, and the remaining 148,000 used for home consumption, the duty on which, at 2s. a bushel, would amount only to 14,000l.

The Petition was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. G. BENNET, the Alehouses Licensing Bill was ordered to be re-committed to-morrow.

Sir W. CURTIS presented a Petition from the Governors of Bridewell Hospital, praying to be heard by their Counsel against the Bill for consolidating the Prison Laws.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. RUMBOLD presented a Petition from the Fishermen and Carriers of Herring in Yarmouth, against the duty of 2s. on Salt.—Ordered to lie on the Table and to be printed.

Mr. HUME presented a Petition from the Bleachers of Linen, and other Manufacturers in the town of Arbroath, against the duty of 2s. on salt.

Sir A. DON presented a Petition from the Leather Dealers of Kelso, complaining of Leather Tax, and praying for its repeal.

Mr. Alderman BRIDGES presented a Petition from the Manufacturers of Clocks and Watches against the Warehousing Bill. The Petitioners complained that their trade, which once was flourishing and valuable, was now almost ruined.

Mr. Alderman WOOD supported the Petition.

Mr. WALLACE stated, that he would consider the clause petitioned against when the Bill was at the proper stage.

Sir F. BURDETT presented a Petition from the Parish of Bradey, in the Isle of Wight, complaining of the changes which had taken place in the currency.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Alderman BIRCH presented a Petition from the resident Dealers in Nottingham, complaining of Mock Auctions, Hawkers and Pedlars.—Ordered to lie on the Table, and to be printed.

A Message from the Lords announced that their Lordships had agreed to sundry Public and Private Bills.

The Vice Society—Rich and Poor.

“ Other vices debase mankind : hypocrisy alone perverts the halts, suspends the sympathies, and finally obliterates the features of humanity.”—Miss BENG'S “ Anna Boleyn ”

As we have been of late much occupied in discussing the demerits of the great Suppressors of Prosperity, it may be as well to devote a column or two to the little Suppressors of Vice, as we perceive they have just been issuing addresses, calling upon the public for fresh subscriptions in aid of their noxious labours. There is indeed some resemblance between these two public bodies, however different in magnitude. They are both in the main self-elected ; they both talk much of the general good, though they act solely for their own pleasure and profit ; they both are in ill odour with the people ; and finally each, according to its great or little capacity, has done much mischief.—At the same time, it is but just to observe, that the original design of the major body was an excellent one, and therefore it may yet be made a useful and even glorious instrument ; whereas the latter is altogether so radically bad, that nothing can ever make it endurable in an enlightened age ; for even to lop off some of its crooked limbs would only serve to strengthen its hideous trunk, and make it what a baptized son of Israel has been declared to be, “ the worse for mending.”

This nest of modern Scribes and Pharisees are constantly talking of the want of religion in the lower orders, and of the wickedness of their Sunday employments and amusements. According to them, the poor are not to recreate themselves on the only day of repose from labour that they have. And why ? Because, forsooth, it contradicts the prejudices of a dozen or two nameless, feeble, elderly gentlemen, calling themselves Vice-Suppressors ! who, be it remembered, have six days out of every seven in which they may amuse themselves at liberty ! Verily, this is modest and kind. But what if these sedate personages do not chuse to relax from their gravity at any time ? What is that to others ? “ Doth thou think because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale ? Yes, by St. Anne ! and ginger shall be hot in the mouth too.”—Instead of persecuting the poor, we wish these soul Suppressors* would cast their eyes up to those, who, from their elevate stations in life, are much more likely to be followed as examples ; and, if they must be meddling let them try their hands upon some of the titled and splendid Sabbath-breakers. There would at least be spirit in this. A poor barber must not shave a hairy mechanic, an humble butcher must not sell him a pound of mutton, on “ the Lord's day,” for these are fearful offences, pregnant with mischief to morals and religion, and hateful in the sight of Heaven ! But let pastry-cooks, confectioners, and fruiterers, openly vend their luxurios superfluities all Sunday long to their wealthy customers—let gaming-houses be open for the Great every day in the week—let Sunday parties and fouts be as notorious in St. James's as seat-selling and corruption are at St. Stephen's—and not one single step is taken against the high-bred violators of the laws of decency and their country. It is a monstrous example for a barber to stir in his calling on a Sunday ; but a Bishop may be ringing at Court all the year round—may be daily seen in eager pursuit of the denounced “ pomps and vanities of this wicked world”—contenting himself with an occasional

* These gloomy notions are the usual characteristics of the narrow-minded : men of undoubted piety and talent have entertained very different sentiments. “ His principal attention,” says Mr. Butler, speaking of Fenelon, in his Life of that amiable Prelate) “ his principal attention was directed towards the labouring peasantry : he appears to have felt strongly the hardship of their lot. A Curate complained to him, that after the evening service of Sunday, his parishioners, in spite of his remonstrances, would dance. My dear friend, replied Fenelon, neither you nor I should dance ; but let us leave these poor people to dance as they please ; their hours of happiness are not too numerous.”

sermon at a Chapel Royal on the beauty of humanity and forbearance, especially on the part of the lower orders, from the text, " My kingdom is not of this world ; "— yet not a single Vice-Suppressor's voice is raised in reprobation or exposure. —O no ! Denounce the amusements and frailties of the lowly, you are a Saint ;—reprobate the selfish and really noxious vices of the Great, you are a Slanderer, and may be hunted into a jail by Attorneys-General and Aristocratic Associates.—What a mockery of common justice and humanity ! What a "villainous compound" of meanness, hypocrisy, cowardice, and oppression !

And who, we should be glad to learn, are these self-elected, moral pioneers—these volunteer denouncers and punishers of the Poor ? We see one name only to their mendicant advertisements, that of an Attorney, who doubtless makes what is termed " a good thing " of the Society ; but we should be glad to learn the names of the Suppressing Committee, the person or persons who actually direct the proceedings of this Inquisitorial Association. Is not this keeping back of names in itself suspicious ? If they are persons of admitted honour and talents, would they not be eager to shew them to the public, and thus give additional weight—the weight of character—to their extra-official proceedings ? Who is to know that some of the most worthless of mankind, for purposes the most scandalous, are not associating together under a moral and religious mask ? That there are well-meaning persons among the Society, we do not doubt ; but we suspect that the majority is made up of wily Church-and-State men,--religious enthusiasts,--worn-out men of the world, who want to get a character at a cheap rate, and are willing to

" Compound for sins they are inclin'd to,
" By damning those they have no mind to ?"—

And here and there, we really believe, a finished hypocrite, whose main object is to indulge a prurient taste under the mask of purity. For however men in general may disapprove of certain publications, and deem the vendors of them a most disgraceful set (as we ourselves do) yet as it is the quality of pitch to defile, they feel infinite repugnance to be employed in groping among the dirty corners of a great city, to hunt out, by all sorts of stratagems,—some of them indeed hardly honest, and all assuredly degrading,—every filthy print and book they can get a scent of. What an employment for grave and immaculate gentlemen ! And what an edifying business it must be, to see the Members, at their stated meetings, producing their contaminating cargoes—to hear them descant upon their delicate labours—to see them examining with careful eye which vile work was the most scandalous—guaging and spanning, as it were, the depths and widths of wantonness—marking out for prosecution the legal portion of indecency, and hanging over and debating upon a class of subjects, from which we should think every man of decent taste would eagerly avert himself.—Fangh ! Gentlemen Suppressors, - your pursuit is rank and contaminating ! " It is not ", Sir Toby, " for Gravity to play at cherry-pit with Satan."

* Some years ago, the writer of this article had pointed out to him a portly, sedate, elderly, vice-suppressing looking Gentleman, as an active Member of this Society. Shortly after, the writer had occasion to call one Sunday evening at a gentleman's house on business—when, on being ushered into the parlour, who should he behold, making one of a snug party at whist, but this very same portly, sedate, elderly, vice-suppressing looking Gentleman—sitting most comfortably, with his portion of cards in one hand and a full-sized goblet of brandy and water near the other, to both of which he seemed nowise inattentive. In fact, he appeared quite lively and chirping—spoke of the game as one well read in Hoyle—and appeared not at all disturbed at being discovered so employed on such a day ; but went on as expertly and gaily as if it was a regular and favorite diversion. We then did not know so much of this Society as we do now ; but it certainly struck us as a little odd, to see a grave and active Vice-Suppressor so employed on a Sunday ! This, to be sure, was not during " divine service," and the parties engaged were ladies and gentlemen, not beef-venders and barbers and others of the " ignorant poor," who can't " discriminate" in these matters ! He had very likely duly attended morning and evening service at his parish church, " for example sake," if for nothing else, and was now indulging in " a little harmless relaxation"—(and here was no appearance of gambling)—after his moral and religious labours. This is probably what would have been urged in the way of defence : on which we have nothing to observe, except that such defence would come with more grace from the lips of any other than a denouncer of the Sunday amusements of the poor.

+ See the Penitent Death of a noted Sinner (John Atherton, Bishop of Waterford) by Dr. Bernard—who relates of him, that " the reading of naughty books and the viewing indecent pictures, were the causes and movers to foul acts."—This miserable Prelate was actually hung in Dublin, in the year 1640, for a series of acts too atrocious to be mentioned. He too was a suppressor of vice *ex officio*.

A word or two of the upholders of this persecuting body,—the persons who subscribe their annual guineas. Among them there are, no doubt, many amiable individuals, to whom the idea of " suppressing vice" tempts with pleasant associations. But do these subscribers know how their money is used ? Have they access to, and do they inspect the records of the Society, and obtain full explanation of the whole proceedings of the managers ? Unless they attend to these things, they most likely aid in promoting many prosecutions with which they would rather have nothing to do. There are some universally admitted offences, crimes which all might be glad enough to down ; but it is not with such acts only that these Suppressors meddle. Opinions must be crushed, not by the only proper means of argument and the press, but by the force of ancient statutes, concerning the utility of which there are divers opinions, and of which we will venture to say some of the official authorities themselves do not approve, though they want the honesty to say so. As it is, on more than one occasion the Magistrates have exhibited great reluctance in visiting with penalties the poor creatures dragged before them by these Inquisitors ;—but nothing but a want of funds will curb their intolerant and meddling spirit ; and we recommend to all who may in future be called upon to subscribe, that they at least ascertain the full scope and object as well as individual character of the Society, before they give their money ; as on enquiry they may learn of practices, which many of them might be the last to wish to uphold, or which indeed they might view with dislike, if not abhorrence, if properly explained, and not presented generally under the alluring pretence of " suppressing vice."

If, as we have heard it said, some of the people called " Friends" are to be found among the supporters of this Society, the fact would not a little surprise us. That persons, who were not only formed into a congregation and sect in the teeth of persecution, but who grew in despite of it, and actually now in some measure live exposed to its hateful fangs,—should subscribe to persecute others for doing that which they daily chose to do themselves at all hazards,—namely, maintain their own peculiar opinions,—would indeed be a subject for wonder, if *any* thing contradictory and repulsive could excite that sensation. But however this may be the " Friends" have others among them, who take a far different course ;—who believe that moral diseases should be treated as bodily ones are best remedied ; not by violent and painful applications, but by a salutary and comforting regimen,—by alternative and gentle applications,—accompanied " with words as medicinal as true ;"—in a word, by addressing the remedies to the better not the worse passions. This Mrs. FRY, for one has done, and is successfully doing ; for which may her days be long and happy in the land she has so benefited and graced !

A Good Shot. — It is now, said Von Wyk, more than two years since, in the very place where we stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house near the door, the children were playing about her, and I was without, busied in doing something to a wagon, when suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up, and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the very threshold of the door ! My wife, either frozen with fear or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door ; but my astonishment may well be conceived, when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarmed as I was, escape seemed impossible ; yet I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house, up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was standing. By a most happy chance, I had set it in the corner close by the window, so that I could reach it with my hand ; for, as you may perceive, the opening is too small to admit of my having got in ; and, still more fortunately, the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think : I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, and, invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion immediately above his eyes, which shot forth, as it were, sparks of fire, and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirred more.—*Lichtenstein's Travels in South Africa*.

¶ The Scripture tells us that " faith is the gift of God," without whose special illumination no man can obtain it, and therefore is not a reason or humanity to be punished for wanting it. And Christ himself hath so clearly decided that point in bidding us let the " tares and wheat grow together till the harvest," that I shall never make any difficulty to call him Anti-Christ, who shall use the least persecution whatsoever against any differing in matters of faith from himself, whether the person so dissenting be Heretic, Jew, Gentile, or Mahometan.—*Machomet's Vindication : Harleian Miscellany*.

Artificers Leaving the Kingdom.

This subject has been mentioned in Parliament, and that, too, in a way which leads us to hope that the barbarous enactments which, with unqualified injustice, forbid a man the use of his talents in a foreign country, even when it is impossible for him to use them at home, may be repealed. The folly as well as the injustice of those laws will, no doubt, strike any one who may peruse them; we have, therefore, abridged them, leaving out many obnoxious clauses, for the purpose of getting them into a reasonable space.

It is enacted by Stat. 5. Geo. I. c. 27. "That if any person shall contract with, entice, or solicit, any artificer, in wool, iron, steel, brass, or other metal, clockmaker, watchmaker, or any other artificer of Great Britain, to go into foreign countries out of the King's dominions, and shall be convicted thereof, upon indictment or information in any of the Courts of Westminster, or at the assizes or quarter sessions, he shall be fined any sum not exceeding 100l. for the first offence, and shall be imprisoned three months, and till the fine be paid. And if any person having been once convicted shall offend again, he shall be fined at the discretion of the Court, and imprisoned twelve months, and till the fine be paid.

" If any artificers go out of his Majesty's dominions, to exercise or teach the said trades to foreigners, and shall not return within six months, after warning given by the Ambassador, Minister, or Consul of Great Britain, or any other person so authorized, such persons shall be incapable of taking any legacy, or of being an executor or administrator, or of taking any lands, &c. within this kingdom, by descent, devise, or purchase, and shall forfeit all lands, goods, &c. within this kingdom, to his Majesty's use, and shall be deemed alien, and out of his Majesty's protection.

" Upon complaint made upon oath before any Justice of Peace, that any person is endeavouring to seduce any such artificer, or that any such artificer hath contracted, or is preparing to go out of his Majesty's dominions, for the purposes aforesaid, such Justice may send his warrant to bring the person complained of before him, &c., and if proved guilty, he may bind him to appear at the next assizes or quarter sessions; and, in default of security, to commit him to goal. And if such artificer shall be convicted, &c. he shall give security not to depart, and be imprisoned till security is given."

" If any of the above offences shall be committed in Scotland, the same shall be prosecuted in the Court of Justiciary, or the Circuits there."

Statute 23 Geo. II. ch. 13.

" If any person shall contract with, or endeavour to reduce any artificer in wool, mohair, cotton or silk, or in iron, steel, brass, or other metal or any clockmaker, watchmaker or any other artificer, in any other of the manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland, to go out of this kingdom or Ireland, into any foreign country, not within the British dominions, and shall be convicted upon indictment or information in the King's Bench at Westminster, or by indictment at the Assizes, &c. or in any of the Courts in Scotland, or information in the King's Bench in Dublin, if such offence be committed in Ireland, the person so convicted shall, for every artificer contracted with or seduced, forfeit 500l., and shall suffer imprisonment for twelve calendar months, and until forfeiture be paid; and in case of a subsequent offence for every person contracted with or seduced, shall forfeit 1,000l. and shall suffer imprisonment for two years, and until such forfeiture be paid.

" Any person sending any such tools or utensils as are used in working the above trades, out of the British dominions, they shall be forfeited and pay a fine of 200l. to be recovered by action of debt, &c. in any Court of Record, &c.

" Any Officer of the Customs, &c. may seize all such tools, &c. on board any vessel, and secure them in some of his Majesty's warehouses. Tools so seized shall, after condemnation, be publicly sold: one moiety of the produce for the use of his Majesty, and the other moiety to the seizing Officer.

" If the Captain of any vessel in Great Britain or Ireland knowingly premis any of the said tools, to be put on board his vessel, he shall for every such offence forfeit 100l.; and if the vessel belongs to his Majesty, the Captain shall not only forfeit 100l., but shall forfeit his employment, and be incapable of any employment under his Majesty.

" If any Officer of the Customs shall knowingly permit such export tools, &c. he shall forfeit 100l. &c."

Statutes 14, 21, 25, and 26, of Geo. III.

" By these Statutes the like penalties and forfeitures as above mentioned are extended to persons packing or putting on board any vessel, not bound directly for some port in Great Britain or Ireland, any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil, or implement whatsoever, used in, or proper for the working or finishing of the cotton, steel, or iron manufactures of this kingdom, or any part of parts of such machines or implements, or any models or plans thereof; and all Captains of ships, and other persons receiving or being in possession of any such articles, with intent to export the same to foreign parts, and all Custom House

Officers suffering an entry to be made thereof, are respectively liable to the like penalties as are above mentioned, in case of tools and utensils used in the woollen and silk manufactures."

Mr. H. Gurney, who brought the subject before the House, reprobated in very becoming terms these abominable laws, and shewed the injustice of restraining a man from going to a foreign country to earn his living, while every other person could do as he pleased. A man might, as he observed, go to any foreign land to spend money, but the law forbids him to go there to earn money.

Mr. Gurney had hoped, that in consequence of a conversation between Mr. Home and the President of the Board of Trade, these acts would have been repealed. We would advise Mr. Home and Mr. Gurney to bring in a Bill for that purpose, if the President of the Board of Trade should be either indisposed to the measure, or too much occupied with the details of his office, or the maneging of Ministerial majorities, to attend to the subject.

There are some reasons which appear to us to be quite sufficient to warrant the repeal of these Acts, independent of their gross injustice.

Laws which, from their partiality and absurdity, cannot be executed are always injurious to the character of the Government which attempts to enforce them, and not less so to the people who, seeing the weakness of the Government in this respect, and the impunity with which these laws are broken, are apt to disregard those which are good.

We happen to know, and have for many years known, that these laws have never, except in some very few cases, prevented artificers leaving the kingdom; and we also know, that when, as in the recent cases, some two or three men have been prevented leaving the country, that the very circumstance has operated as an advertisement, and caused others to go.

We happen also to know, that the prohibition to export certain pieces of machinery has been the cause of many able artisans leaving the country, for the very purpose of manufacturing these articles abroad.

The Act 26 George III. expressly forbids the exportation of machinery used in flattening and slitting mills. It also prohibits presses, and tools used for coining, and in the making of buttons and buckles, and is a fair sample of our laws for protecting trade. How these laws have protected trade may be shewn by a fact or two. About four years ago application was made to the Board of Trade, for leave to export to North America some presses for coining. About the same time an application was also made for leave to export to South America a slitting mill, on a very large scale, and a coining apparatus, or complete mint, also on a large scale. It was stated in the applications that the machinery sought to be exported would be the produce of our own mines, and the work of our own hands. That at the time the Act 26 George III. was passed, the tools and machines could not be made in other countries, but that now they could be made both in France and in Sweden, and also in the United States of North America; but in none of those countries so well or so cheaply as in this. The Board of Trade, however, did not think proper to violate the Act of Parliament, and leave was not granted. The consequence was, that the machines intended for North America were not made in this country, but we have reason to believe that several artisans left the country to commence an establishment abroad.

With respect to South America, such parts of the machinery as were not prohibited, were made here, and forwarded; and as the Act did not forbid the exportation of the tools for completing the machinery, the necessary tools were also sent, and a number of the best workmen the country contained went with the tools.

By stat. 23 Geo. II. c. 13, "all machines and tools used in the cotton manufactures are prohibited." Now it so happened that a cotton manufacturer near Paris was desirous of having some copper cylinders used in the cotton manufacture; four were made at Birmingham, and after some difficulty, sent to France. Soon after they were sent off, the workmen who had made them, came to the person in London, at whose house they had been left for a short time, and were furnished with the address of the person in France to whom they were consigned. The man said they knew they were for France, but that was all they knew; but they were satisfied they could not be used, unless persons conversant with their use went over, and that they were resolved to go. They did go, and we have reason to believe that others have since joined them, and that all the improved machinery used in the cotton, woollen, &c. manufactures in this country, is made in France, in Belgium, and at Berlin, under the immediate direction of Englishmen.

Engineering factories, as they are called, have been established in several places on the continent, and no want of able English artisans has been experienced, nor will there be any. *No laws can prevent men leaving the country.* One remarkable circumstance, however, remains to be told. As yet, at no foreign factory can machinery be made at a low price as it can be purchased from this country. The repeal of those absurd laws is therefore called for on every ground. If repealed at once and before such an aptitude has been acquired abroad as will enable the makers of machines to compete with us in price, the trade in these articles will be secured to us; if the repeal be delayed, it will be lost to us for ever.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

- 217 -

Short Queries.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Will you, or will any of your mischievous correspondents, do me the favour to tell me where I may put my hand upon the passage ("Non alias magis anxia et pavens civitas," &c.) which is quoted in the letter addressed to you by PLENS, under date of the 9th instant, and published in the JOURNAL of the 11th instant. I suspect that it is to be found somewhere in Cicero, but am unable to turn up the place immediately.

By the way, Sir, would you not give a handsome monthly salary to so minute and nervous a Reporter of what occurs in the Courts, or at Meetings for public purposes?

Your obedient Servant.

Calcutta, Nov. 15, 1822.

— QUERIST.

NOTE.

Our Correspondent PLENS will no doubt satisfy the QUERIST as he desires. To the latter Question addressed to us, we beg to say that we should be ready to compensate fully any person competent to report and write in the minute and nervous style adverted to.—ED.

Crito and Colonization.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

There are more inaccuracies than would at first sight be supposed in the short letter of CARRO. 1. The extracts from the English Papers which show how ably the subject of Colonization is "handled" in England exist only in his own imagination. The gratifying picture of what India might be with her revenue multiplied a hundred fold, was not the work of any English Newspaper, but of the excellent JOHN the Fourth. 2. I never called, nor thought the Merchants of Calcutta "a set of fools," for not introducing the subject of Colonization into their Sugar Petition. I never thought that intellectual imbecility prevented them from understanding the merits of the question; but that they were actuated in the first place, negatively, by an insufficient study of the question, and in the second place, positively, by an erroneous and exaggerated conception of the difficulties to be encountered in England, not to speak of oblique glances at the imaginary frowns of power in this country. 3. As nothing could be more intimately connected with the encouragement of the Sugar Trade than the right to occupy lands whereon to grow crops of sugar cane, so the introduction of such a topic into the Sugar Petition could not justly be said to be "snuggled." It is true that the Meeting for the purpose of voting the Sugar Petition ought to have been held at the Town Hall after a Requisition to the Sheriff. In that case, public spirited men of all descriptions might have borne testimony to the infinite importance of the subject in regard to a permanent and beneficial connection between England and India. Nevertheless, the body who have signed the Petition, are of sufficient weight and respectability to be the organs of the British Community on this question, and more interested in carrying it than all other classes together. 4. If then it was impossible to stimulate this select and interested body to instruct the Legislature on this point, with what plausibility does Crito bid me "stir up" the great Leviathan himself, the mighty, heterogenous, and slumberous PUBLIC to be ardent petitioners in such cause? Should I address myself to the Civil Servants at the Presidency, who in their Memorial on Retiring Fund have professed themselves, after a fashion, enemies to Colonization? Or to the Army, whose business is neither to toil nor spin, but, as Admiral Blake said, "to keep foreigners from fooling us?" I grant that the Civil and Military Servants of the State are in a thousand ways interested in removing the legal barriers against Colonization, but they are not interested, so directly and obviously as the Mercantile body; and it would require a great name in any non-mercantile person to stand forward on such an occasion and to flatter himself that he had influence enough to hasten the arrival of a day which is assuredly on the wing, and I trust not far distant.

November 14, 1822.

SPECTATOR.

Stud Department.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Criticism being a latitude in literary lore, only navigable by the learned, I shall not attempt to steer in that course, but confine myself to the limits of a flat contradiction of CAROLUS's letter in your JOURNAL of the 26th ultimo, and which I conceive to be a composition of the most unfounded and extraneous matter I have ever perused, no doubt written with little other view than to lessen the credit of one I have long had the honor of being acquainted with. Were that Gentleman now in any part of the Honorable Company's territory, so that CAROLUS's letter could come to his knowledge, it would be unnecessary for me, or indeed any other, however well qualified, to take up the pen to espouse the character of one possessing that knowledge of his profession, which I fancy is unprecedented either in India or England, from a series of experience in the different parts of the world.

To follow CAROLUS uniformly through his protracted Epistle, teeming with reprobation, prejudice, inaccurate and extraneous matter, would be equally tedious as unnecessary; consequently I shall content myself with an attempt to refute what has been adduced to diminish the popularity of a Gentleman who stands eminently high in his profession.

However incapable, as I confess myself to be, I cannot remain silent and pass over so glaring an attempt as CAROLUS has made to shake the confidence of Government in one of its most zealous and indefatigable Officers in the Stud Department, and one who has voluntarily exposed his health, and I may justly add his existence in a climate and country unexplored, inhabited almost by a savage race, for the ultimate benefit of his Honorable Employers.

CAROLUS may, or may not be acquainted with the interior arrangements or management of the Establishment that he has made such a groundless attack upon. I am, however, of opinion, from his inaccurate statements under the several "heads," that he is totally unacquainted with any of them. From my own knowledge, and what I have been able to collect relative to that Department, I shall endeavour to repel an inflammation that might, for want of timely application, terminate in an incurable abscess.

CAROLUS commences by stating, that "considerable objections appear to exist against some of the plans lately carried into effect and about to be extended in the Stud Department, and calls the attention of Government to this subject, as well as the Officers more immediately connected with, and superintending this Institution," and alludes to the sanction that has been granted by Government to the purchase and rearing of Colts, with a view of hereafter supplying from this source, the remount Cavalry and Horse Artillery of this Presidency, a sanction CAROLUS does not hesitate to reprobate to be in its "commencement in the highest degree precarious, likely to be attended with consequences almost as prejudicial to Zamecdars or Breeders, as it will inevitably be injurious to the interests of Government."

So far is my opinion from CAROLUS, that I feel myself fully justified in stating that the present system of breeding and rearing Colts for Cavalry purposes, presents the most gratifying and flourishing prospects that the most sanguine expectations could have anticipated, and that the labors of every Officer employed in carrying into execution the most sure and most promising projected plan, sanctioned by Government, in that department, will ultimately be crowned with success, as well as the Zamecdars or Breeders enjoying every benefit that they could wish, and finally the state realizing all the advantages that the measure recommended.

The above noticed plan will, in the course of two or at farthest three years, furnish a sufficient quantity of Horses, possessing all the properties that a good and serviceable Horse

require: such as docility, blood, substance and animation for the public service, far superior kind of Horses to any procurable from the Native Horse-dealers, whom CAROLUS has so warmly urged the Government to retain the support of which I conceive without the slightest foundation, as nothing can be expected (with a few exceptions) from the Native dealers beyond a common ill shaped race of savage Horses, that have almost on every occasion been found inadequate to pursue a flying army.

CAROLUS does not appear to be aware of the importance and benefit derived from young Colts being allowed to run at large and together; the former a stimulus to digestion, the supporter of general health, by which every muscle is brought into action, every organ performing its intended functions; and the latter the only sure preventative of vice, promoter of speed and action, which, with good provender and care, nature will be allowed its fullest scope to rise, without degeneration, to original perfection. Hence arises the great difference (in my humble opinion) between the Colts reared at large, and the Colts reared penned up from 10 to 14 months, till they arrive at the age of 4 years, which generally will be found, even of the best breed, much degenerated if not deformed, and very probably vicious; and instead of that beautiful kind of flat leg, displaying symmetry, bone, tendon, and muscular power, you will find an ill shaped round gummy leg, and most likely from the length of time he has been kept confined in a continual state of inaction, acquire that deformity, occasioned by constantly pawing, which makes the front of his standing considerably lower than the rear, consequently arises a difficulty in reaching his fodder, and for convenience spreads his forelegs, from which I have long conceived it to be the principal cause of so many of the finest Colts (in other respects) turning out their toes, and which forms a capital objection to their passing into the Cavalry.

CAROLUS's first and second "heads," namely, "first, the difficulty of selection," "second, the risk from disease and accidents," both of which I conceive contain within themselves sufficient to defeat the measure they attempt to support. His insinuating that "no blame ought to attach to those selected to carry," (the above projected plan) "into effect," I must certainly differ very widely from CAROLUS here. From what I understand, I imagine blame may be attributed to the Officers selected to purchase Colts, if they do not purchase ninety out of one hundred, that will rise to the Cavalry standard, and nine-tenths of these, such as will ultimately pass a Cavalry Committee.

"The risk from disease and accidents," only require the necessary care taken that no contagious disease is allowed to get amongst them, and of course disease and accidents will bear a general calculation.

CAROLUS's third head—"the liability of the Colts thus reared, to be rejected by Cavalry Committees, and the loss accruing to Government from this cause," certainly is the most liberal calculation that he, aided by his "intelligent Native," could possibly have made, "that not above one out of 6, 8, and 10 of the Horses now presented for admission into the Service, is passed by the Cavalry Committees," and adds "who I should like to know is there in Hindostan now-a-days, to purchase from 500 to 1,000 inferior Horses annually?" I shall first refute CAROLUS in his calculation of Horses passed by the Cavalry Committees, (Ghazepoore I with pleasure refer to,) when in February last, on or about 400 Colts was presented to the Committee, for admission into the Service, out of which only 25 were rejected, and before this Committee was dissolved 5 of those Horses passed, consequently 20 Colts only had been rejected out of 400, little more than this was rejected by the Committee in 1821. It will also seem by a term made use of by the Officers composing Cavalry Committees, "that the Stud Horses presented a feast for Officers Chargers," that no such kind of Horses could be procured from Native Horse-dealers. I trust I have sufficiently elucidated the ungenerous insinuations advanced by CAROLUS, relative to the number of Horses admitted into the Service by the Cavalry Committees.

I shall now add a few remarks on his equally ungenerous calculation respecting the inferior Horses annually, that there is

"from 500 to 1000 inferior Horses annually," which is double the quantum produced yearly by the Stud, (viz. of the Lower Provinces) including bad and good. I shall calculate from 100 to 150 under-sized Horses annually, and consider it much nearer the mark than CAROLUS and his "very intelligent Native," has calculated, and trust at the same time that I shall convince him and his partisans, that there is plenty of customers in Bengal and "Hindostan now-a-days" for them. How many junior Officers, both Civil and Military, and indeed all classes of the British Community, and many Natives also, are there that require Horses of this description, which are particularly calculated for Buggy purposes, and many of them equal to Horses admitted into the ranks, though not of Cavalry standard? and I feel myself justified in stating that I believe them to be such as cannot be procured elsewhere, (and with the exception of a few blushing Horses) that the under-sized Horses generally realize their cost.

CAROLUS's 4th and 5th heads, I conceive, are equally inconsistent and distorted: 4th, "The questionable benefit and probable loss to the Zumeendars." Here I shall only introduce the plain and simple facts to prove that the present system is not prejudicial to the Zumeendars or Native breeders. I believe that one, two, or three times in the course of the year, on or about 100 or 150 Fillies are distributed by the District Office, (to the Zumeendars or Native Breeders,) who send their Chuprasses through the district, to announce a verbal warning, that a certain number of Mares are to be given out on such a day. This system, I believe, is from four to five years standing, consequently the Zumeendars have had sufficient time to form a just idea of the advantage or disadvantage this system is likely to be to them; to show that it is not to the latter, the assemblage of Zumeendars at the Officer's quarters, to receive these 100 or 150 brood Mares, is from 8 to 1,200, who rush upon him, all eager to urge his capability and responsibility to keep a Mare or Mares; that the Officer has so many to make choice from, that he could distribute double, nay treble the quantity, with the same choice to himself, and advantage to the Institution.

CAROLUS's 5th and last head is, "the check thus given to the extension of the Breeding system." My opinion differs so much from CAROLUS, that this is the most important part of his letter, that I conceive it to be the most inconsiderable and trifling. Can it be supposed that the Zumeendars or Native Breeders, could possibly breed with that advantage to themselves, and to Government, under the old principle, that they can in the present system. I shall first "reprobate" the former, that CAROLUS has made so lame an effort to support. The Zumeendars or Breeders had to furnish their own Brood Mares, and with a few exceptions had nothing but common Country Horses for Stallions. From the well known parsimonious dispositions of these people, it may naturally be concluded the kind of Mares they would purchase, these Mares generally speaking were of the most inferior description, the greater part not more than 13 or 13½ hands high, a common, narrow, washy, and flimsy race; consequently however powerful the Sire, the produce would be so considerably degenerated from the Dam, that it was matter of impossibility to gain ground in the Breed, although neither expence or trouble had been spared both by the Officers in and connected with the Stud; also the Honorable Court of Directors, to procure the most powerful English Blood Horses, for Stallions, all had no avail, unless to swell the expenditure of that Establishment.

Having I trust said sufficient, to do way all doubt respecting the advantage of the old principle of breeding and rearing Colts for Cavalry purposes. I shall beg leave to say a few words in the present system of breeding, which I feel confident the most superficial observer cannot but discover the wide difference, and benefit derived from the latter, to both the Zumeendars and the State. The Zumeendars are now furnished free of expence, with fine powerful roomy breeding Mares, most of which are half, three-fourths or all English. The best Country, Arabian, and English Stallions posted in the neighbouring villages for their use. If these Mares are properly taken care of, their produce will of course, all through the Districts, rise, nine-tenths to the Cavalry Standard, (not

including disease and accidents,) and I feel myself justified in stating that a calculation may be made, of their being furnished in a year or two, from this source, with 6 or 800 Cavalry Colts annually, and from one to one hundred and fifty undersized, for which I conceive there is "now-a-days" in upper and lower India sufficient customers for this useful description of Horses, many of which are high bred, and half and three fourth's English

I have now Sir, only to conclude this long Epistle, in the hope that I shall also draw the attention of Government, and the Officers connected with this Establishment, from the prejudice, and calumny, that every paragraph of CAROLUS's letter is so pregnant with, both to the Officers individually and collectively connected with the Superintendence of that Institution, and the Government at large

It would be better for CAROLUS to take the undermentioned advice when he writes again.

"I wish that every one would only write what he knows, and as much as he knows."

Your most obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Nov. 4, 1822.

AN EXPERIENCED OBSERVER.

Snake and Pungent.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

In your Paper of the 22d instant, an animal called SNAKE has darted his sting at PUNGENT, a Correspondent of your Paper, who dates his production from Vizagapatam.

The said SNAKE very aptly observes "that the vilest animals are sometimes the most tenacious of life," I may therefore be unable to do more, at this distance, than scotch the SNAKE, yet hope that will be sufficient to put an end to his hissing at any member of our "little Senate—the Mess," and to induce him, agreeably to his own suggestion, "to keep his tediousness for local or domestic uses."

I have heard of some "who had new-invented patent eyes to see heaven and all the people in the skies." Such a person I take SNAKE to be; yet in spite of his ability "to see things that are invisible," as Paddy might say, or his boasted faculty of second sight, he has darted his venom at a wrong person. There is, it is true, a Mess in the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion here, but none of its Officers are Contributors to the JOURNAL as Correspondents. They take in that Paper, read it with attention, give their meed of approbation to the indefatigable exertions of its Editor, and not unfrequently feel grateful for the information and amusement afforded by the numerous Correspondents who contribute to its popularity; but, in their opinion, such productions as those of SNAKE, impart neither the one nor the other. It was also wholly unnecessary, in reply to the observations, whether correct or incorrect, of PUNGENT, to fasten an imputation of writing nonsense on any of the very few Officers who compose the Mess of this Station; and it is to disclaim the fact charged, of his being a Member of the Mess here, that occasions you to be troubled with this Letter. Our Officers were not prepared against a bite from a SNAKE, nor did they expect the acrimony of PUNGENT would be applied to them. They look in vain for a cure of the wound inflicted from the volatile alkali of SNAKE, or the cobwebs of PUNGENT. Perhaps an antidote was intended by SNAKE, in the last line of his Letter, supposing him to have made a slight omission (the fault perhaps may have been in your devil) which I beg leave to supply. After the words "I will subscribe to the Vizagapatam reading," he must have intended to have added "room." I therefore take the liberty of informing him, that any contribution to "reading-room" will be very thankfully received by the men of the Battalion, and may be transmitted to

Dolphin's Nose, Vizag-
apatam, Nov. 1, 1822.

LINGO LECTOR, Librarian.

Trees in Buildings.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Can you inform me, if Trees are allowed to grow into all the Buildings of Calcutta, from the Residence of the Governor General, to that of the meanest Inhabitants of a Pockah Brick Building, by way of giving a romantic appearance to the City of Palaces, to relieve the eye during the glare of mid-day, or is it, can it be, apathy.

Your's, &c.

A. B. C.

Overland Journies.

Overland Route through Persia.—From what we have lately learned, we would advise persons anxious to go to England by an overland route, not to proceed through Persia. If they do, they must make up their minds to be excessively annoyed and harassed. Should they take Persia in their route, from an expectation of seeing romantic and beautiful landscape, fine classic remains of art, or being most hospitably entertained, they cannot fail of meeting with a miserable disappointment.

A friend has shewn us letters lately received from a gentleman travelling overland towards England. About the beginning of the present year, the gentleman in question reached Khorasan, his letter descriptive of his journey, being dated in the middle of February. We believe that he is the third European who has penetrated so far into that barbarous country. One of these was a Frenchman, supposed to have died there—the other an Englishman of the name of WILLIAM SHAWE, of Leamington Priors, near Warwick, who came to India some say by the way of Herat, Candhar, Lahore, &c.; others by the way of Kerman having embarked for India from some of the ports in the Gulf. The Correspondent to whose letter we are indebted for this information, saw his (SHAWE's) name written in a book at Mashed belonging to one of the Chief Priests; and if SHAWE has perished or miscarried on the way, it may be interesting to his friends to be able to trace his progress thus far. It was told to our Correspondent that he had been stript near Herat by thieves. He was believed to have come from India for he had not arrived by the way of Teheran. He wanted money at Mashed, for bills on Teheran or India, but no one would give it him.

Our Correspondent reached Mashed safely after much annoyance, particularly as respected servants and baggage carriage. Perhaps, he says, there is not in the world a more abandoned, wicked, and troublesome race than the Muleteers and Camel drivers of Persia; and those within the boundaries of that lawless part of it, called Khorassan, are still more abandoned than elsewhere. They live in strife,—and whoever has any thing to do with them, must bid adieu for the time to quietness and peace.

The next accounts of our traveller are from Tabreez, bearing date the 3d of August last. He reached that place in safety after a most tedious, disagreeable, and a dangerous journey, from Mashed through the independent Coord states, through the country of the Gocklan and Yarnoot Toorkomans to Astrabad, where he passed through Mazenderan to Resht, in Gheelan, along the shores of the Caspian Sea. The Cholera had made its appearance at Tabreez, where it was carrying off the tremendous numbers of 30 to 40 per diem; "But," observes our traveller, "it is not near so violent as it was at Sheeraz—perhaps not more than 1 in 20 or 30 die here." What then must the mortality at Sheeraz have been! We now beg to quote our Correspondent's own words, dissuading people from taking Persia in their route to Europe:—"I will take this opportunity of advising you and your friends in general against a journey home through Persia: as far as I have seen it, the annoyances and vexations are ill compensated by the pleasure of information. It is a barren miserable country—not a tree covers the hills—the plains are brown and barren; there are no rivers—no water enlivens the scene; there is nothing in the way of antiquity, save Persepolis, to see on the road, and perhaps some of the buildings of SHAHABDAS at Ispahan; and certainly there is nothing of recent creation worth looking at,—to me in particular, after India it has been all a disappointment. To an Indian the servants of Persia, will, I think in general, appear bad, inattentive, and disrespectful. To persons who go in the suite of Ambassadors, this may not be the case; but to those who neither wish for or can afford many, it will, I think, be found they are not in general disposed to pay much attention or respect. They cheat and impose worse than in India, and if a quiet life be wanted, the price you must pay for it is exorbitant."

We shall perhaps resume this subject in our next.—India Gazette.

Distress in Ireland.

TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15, 1822.

Proceedings of the Committee assembled This-day.

PRESENT

THE HON'BLE SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, CHAIRMAN.

Captain W. COSTLEY, Esq.	J. O. B. TANDY,
L. A. DAVIDSON, Esq.	CHARLES BLANEY, Esq.
W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.	ROBERT McCINTOCK, Esq.
E. MOLONY, Esq.	B. ROBERTS, Esq.

Read the following Communications, received subsequent to our last Meeting of the 8th instant, viz:—

	Rs. A. P.
7000 0 0	
175 0 0	
2724 14 I	
706 0 0	
2302 0 0	
102 0 0	
156 0 0	
232 0 0	
1103 0 0	
3844 0 0	
656 7 4	
425 0 0	
387 13 0	
1320 8 3	
696 0 0	
80 0 0	
1875 0 0	
1400 0 0	
3319 7 8	
97,894 12 6	
Contributions recorded at the last Meeting of the Committee,.....	97,894 12 6
Total Contributions to this date, published,..	1,26,400 0 0
Amount Realised,.....	88,700 0 0
Outstanding,.....	37,700 0 9

RESOLUTIONS.

1st—Resolved, that the Thanks of this Meeting be offered to the several Parties above specified, for their humane exertions in Relief of the Distressed Irish, and to the Subscribers respectively, who have so liberally contributed to the Funds during the past week.

2d—Resolved, that the particular expression of our gratitude is due to H. M.'s 59th Regiment, and for their munificent Remittance of five days' pay, and also to H. M.'s 87th Regt., the 11th Dragoons, and the Officers of the 2d Batt. 30th Regt. N. I. as well as to the generous Officers and Crews of the Ships CLYDE and GANGES, Capt. Biden, for their liberal Subscriptions.

3d—The Committee adjourns to Friday morning next the 22nd instant, at 9 o'clock, at the Town Hall.

B. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

To the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, Chairman of the Committee for the Relief of the Distressed Irish.

SIR,

The Acting Resident at Lucknow, having transmitted to me the accompanying Draft for Secca Rupees 7,000, being a Donation of 5,000 Rupees on the part of His Majesty the King of Oude, and of 2,000 on that of his Minister Moatummudood-Dowlah, in aid of the Subscription for the benefit of the suffering poor in Ireland, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, to forward the Draft to you, that the amount may be appropriated to its destined purpose, and to intimate to you, that Major Raper has been instructed to convey in suitable terms to His Majesty and his Minister, the cordial acknowledgements of the British Government, for so liberal and benevolent an act on their part.—I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

Council Chamber, Nov. 9, 1822. **GEO. SWINTON, Sec. to Govt.**

George Swinton, Esq. Secretary to the Government.

SIR,

I have had the honor of receiving your letter, dated the 9th instant, inclosing a Bill drawn by the Acting Resident at Lucknow, on the Treasury here, for Seven Thousand Secca Rupees, being a donation of 5,000 Rupees on the part of His Majesty the King of Oude, and 2,000 on that of His Minister Moatummudood-Dowlah, in aid of the Subscription for the benefit of the suffering poor in Ireland. This Bill for Seven Thousand Rupees having been drawn in your favor, and blank endorsed by you, I beg leave to inform you that I have filled up the blank by making it payable to Browne Roberts, Esq. the Treasurer of the Charity in question.—I have the honor to be, Sir, You obedient humble Servant,

Friday, the 15th of Nov. 1822. **F. MACNAGHTEN, Chairman,**

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaloone,.....	per maund	14 0 a 14 8
Cutchoura,.....		11 8 a 13 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,.....		2 2 a 2 4
Patchery, 1st,.....		2 4 a 2 8
Ditto, 2d,.....		1 12 a 1 14
Moongy, 1st,.....		1 7 a 1 8
Ditto, 2d,.....		1 6 a 1 7
Wheat, Dooda,.....		1 3 a 1 4
Gram, Patna,.....		1 1 a 1 2
Dhall, Urruhr, good,.....		1 9 a 1 10
Indigo, fine blue,.....		300 0 a 310 0
Ordinary ditto,.....		287 0 a 292 0
Fine purple and violet,.....		285 0 a 290 2
Saltpetre, Colme, 1st sort,.....		5 12 a 6 2
2d sort,.....		5 0 a 5 8
3d sort,.....		4 0 a 4 8

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—221—

Public Newspapers.

LEGAL AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

A very excellent rule for the gradual abbreviation of Controversy till it should come to a fixed point, and at last altogether disappear—was proposed not long since by some writer in one of the Papers of this Presidency. His suggestion was, that every answer, reply, and rejoinder, should be at least five lines shorter than the article to which it referred—so that by this graduated scale, a point must either be settled in a reasonable time, or withdrawn altogether from the field of argument. The rule is no doubt difficult to reduce to practice; because one writer may make an unfounded assertion, which another would endeavour to show to be unfounded—and in so doing would dilate into argument, instead of contenting himself with simple denial—which, after all, however, if the assertion rests on no satisfactory authority, is perhaps the best course.

In the present instance we shall adopt the rule suggested; and in answer to the long article of the BULL of yesterday, on the "DISINGENUOUSNESS" of the JOURNAL, in considering the Proprietors of the BULL responsible for the public management of that Paper, and therefore fit subject of public reprobation—offer a short extract and a short reply.

The short Extract from the long article of the BULL of yesterday is as follows:—

"We disclaim all personality, we confine ourselves simply to the injustice in general of such attacks on the *private concerns* of individuals, (for no one we presume will say that the *private Shareholders* of the JOHN BULL are in any degree in that capacity more amenable to public discussion than the Shareholders of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, INDIA GAZETTE, or HURKARU.)"

The comment we shall offer on this, we will make as short as we can; at all events, shorter than the original of which the above is an extract.

The Proprietors of the JOHN BULL have no doubt their private concerns as well as other men: with these we never did and never shall meddle. But so much of their conduct as is connected with the management of that Paper, in hiring one Editor, dismissing another, and deciding who shall be entrusted with its details, is *public* to all intents and purposes, and for that conduct they can be made publicly responsible. The Proprietors of all the Papers in Calcutta, and in every part of the British Empire, are responsible for the Libels which their Papers may contain; and this, not merely *civilly* in actions of damages, but *criminally* also. The Proprietors of the English BULL have been sentenced more than once to fine and imprisonment; and we are not aware of any privilege which would exempt the Proprietors of the Indian BULL from a similar fate, if their Paper contained similar offences against Law, and were proceeded against in the same manner.

With the JOURNAL, the *whole* responsibility of management rests solely and exclusively with ourselves, and we alone are answerable both in Law and Equity for whatever appears in our pages. Between the BULL and the JOURNAL there is this immense difference. The property of the BULL is held by four or five persons only. Its Editor is the mere Servant of their will and pleasure—is hired by them, is paid by them, and can be dismissed by them whenever they think proper. The property of the JOURNAL belongs chiefly to its Editor, who has a greater interest in it than all the other Shareholders put together. He is wholly independent of their power to displace him, and acts on his sole responsibility, according to an express stipulation made in the Prospectus for Shares, by which he was to retain for himself the uncontrolled management of the whole Concern. Indeed, even if every thing regarding the affairs of the JOURNAL were to be decided by weight of pecuniary interest and number of votes, our own property in the stake and our consequent preponderance of votes must always turn the scale. The Shareholders of the JOURNAL are therefore in no respect different

from Subscribers, except that they give a more distinct and unequivocal testimony of their general approbation of the conduct of the Paper and their confidence in its stability.

There is thus so striking a difference between the Managing Proprietors of the JOHN BULL, and the unimportant and even unconsulted Shareholders of the JOURNAL, who merely lay up their Subscription to it as long as it may last, for a given sum; and this difference has been so clearly explained in the Prospectus printed in our own pages, that there is no excuse for the "DISINGENUOUSNESS" of our Opponent, in representing them as similar, unless it be from sheer incapacity to comprehend this difference that he has run into such confusion.

An Old Story Revived.

PRETENDED CONSPIRACY TO SUBVERT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

In the BULL of yesterday, which had little else in its columns but the Government Orders and reiterated recriminations against the JOURNAL, a Correspondent signing himself PHILALETES, treats us with the old story of the Radicals in Calcutta, who are "endeavouring to subvert the Government," which has scarcely been heard of since the reign of John the Second; but which has been fitted up again for the present occasion.

The idea of there being any party of Englishmen in Calcutta, who could entertain the most *remote idea* of subversing the British Government,—who could *wish* to do if it were *possible*, or dream that such an attempt *was* possible even if they *wished* it, is too absurd for refutation in India. It may, however, excite alarm in the mind of the sapient Conductor of the ASIATIC JOURNAL, and thro' his pages uneasiness might be communicated to some of those affectionate Grandmothers, whose young relatives are now in India. It is principally on their account that we notice such a charge at all; but in noticing it, we must state distinctly that we consider it to be a base and malignant falsehood, which is not seriously believed even by those who propagate it.

There being no party of "Radicals" who endeavour to subvert this Government in existence, what becomes of the List which PHILALETES is kindly preparing of the persons who "furnish them with materials" for this intended subversion! The writer is right to take time and be cautious in preparing his List; for we can tell him that it is "a known fact" that the Letters of our Correspondents have been sometimes ascribed with the greatest confidence to persons who never saw them until after they were published.

It will be much easier for this pains-taking writer to complete a List of the persons who have furnished letters (and materials as he terms it) to the JOHN BULL, from the *saucious* Correspondent who last year wished the Radicals a merry Christmas, to his importunate self who takes care to remind them now of that blessed season. It would have been more judicious in him not to remind people *at present* of last year's Christmas.

Commercial Report.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with precision the prices of the following Articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the Market.—The Exchange being at Par.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	10	a	15 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,	P. C.	0	a 10 per cent. A.
Broad Cloth, coarse,	P. C.	0	a 10 per cent. D.
Flannels,		30	a 35 per cent. D.
Hats, Bicknell's,		10	a 15 per cent. A.
Chintz,		5	a 10 per cent. D.
Cutlery,	P. C.	0	a 25 per cent. D.
Earthen-ware,		45	a 50 per cent. D.
Glass ware,	P. C.	0	a 10 per cent. D.
Window Glass,	P. C.	0	a 10 per cent. D.

Selections,

Bombay, October 26, 1822.—The BOMBAY MERCHANT, Captain J. Kemp, will be the first opportunity for England. She sails for London, we are informed, not later than the 10th November, but sooner if she can be got ready. The LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain I. K. Duran, will also sail about the 15th November.

Surat.—Accounts from Surat, we are happy to say, state that that city and its neighbourhood are very healthy, and the apprehensions which were entertained of sickness in consequence of the late floods, have ceased.

Bombay Sessions.—On Wednesday, Mr. LeMessurier, on behalf of the prosecutor, moved on the crown side of the Recorder's Court in the indictment of the King against certain parties for a libel, that a special jury be ordered. The learned counsel contended that he was entitled of right to this order: for altho' in cases of misdemeanor upon indictments before courts of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, there could not be a special jury ordered; yet, that the Court of the Recorder of Bombay by charter has "such jurisdiction and authority as the Justices of the Court of King's Bench have and may lawfully exercise in England;" and that in the case of a prosecution depending in the Court of King's Bench for similar offences, either party might obtain an order for a special jury, on paying the whole additional expences of such jury.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Advocate General, who said that if the Court granted this motion, any person indicted and brought to the bar for whatever misdemeanor—receivers of stolen goods and fellows of a like description—would be entitled to apply for a special jury, and thereby create great delay and inconvenience, and greatly obstruct the administration of criminal justice; and that the Court could not make any distinction of persons.

The motion was refused by the Court; as being contrary to the practice of all the Courts in India, as well as at home; and also on the ground that a similar application had been made in this Court in the case of the King against Mr. Briscoe, which had been refused.

The trial of this issue is fixed for Monday next.—*Bombay Courier*.

Madras, Tuesday Oct. 29, 1822.—Letters which we have received from the Malabar Coast, announce the arrival at Calicut on the 17th instant, of the Ship BARKWORTH, Captain Peulie, from England the 5th of June, and the Cape of Good Hope the 5th ultimo: Mrs. Stokes, J. Stokes, Esq. Madras Civil Service, Major Fraser, Deputy Quarter Master General on Ceylon, and Lieutenant White, Quarter Master 18th Regiment N. I. who were Passengers on the BARKWORTH landed at Calicut; The Ship proceeded next day for Tellicherry to land Mrs. Ford, another of the Passengers. The Ship brings no later Intelligence from England than that previously received, as the date of her departure was about that of the BOMBAY MERCHANT, and it seems no Vessel had reached the Cape from England, that had sailed later in June—she has made a very quick passage from the Cape, where however nothing of public interest had occurred, since the severe Gale in which the SARAH and other Vessels were lost.

The PROVIDENCE sailed for Calcutta on Sunday evening; having been very fortunate considering the Season, in respect to the Weather during her stay in the Roads. *Passenger by the Providence*.—Captain Richardson.

A Ship is endeavouring to get in from the Southward, and fortunately the Wind has just shifted to that quarter, we fear, however, it will not long continue, and that she will experience difficulty in reaching the anchorage—the Vessel is supposed to be either the NANCY or DAVID SCOTT. The NANCY was at Vizagapatam about the middle of the month, and at the time of her departure, very histerous whether is stated to have occurred.—*Madras Government Gazette*.

Madras, October 30, 1822.—H. M. Ship LIFFEY, Commodore Grant C. B. reached Trincomalee early on Monday morning the 14th instant, but was prevented by strong wind and current from getting in until 2 p. m. The DAUNTLESS arrived on the 15th and will be despatched to Bombay, as soon as possible, with the MADAGASCAR's lower rigging. The Commodore was expected to leave Trincomalee this day, accompanied by the CURLW and COCHIN with the TERMAGRANT's rigging.—His stay at Bombay will be about two months, being anxious to despatch the MADAGASCAR prior to the setting in of the sickly season.—It had been blowing and raining very hard at Trincomalee.—The LIFFEY encountered the tail of a heavy squall from the S. W. which had prevailed for five days.—The Officers intended to perform a play if practicable, of which we are promised a description and shall lay before our Readers.—Our correspondent concides, we regret to say, by holding out no hopes of a visit from the LIFFEY before the month of June—as the Commodore was anxious that the A.S.A. of 80 guns should be ready for launching in all next year.—She is to take home the frame of another 80 gun-Ship to be called the BOMBAY, in honor of the place of its construction.

The ANDROMEDA, Stewart, which left this the last week in January, arrived at Deal on the 4th June.

With reference to our "Postscript" of Saturday, we have to regret our inability to lay before our readers any fresh intelligence promised us by the Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL.—The non-arrival of the Dawk for the last five days must be our apology.

Our roads are completely deserted.—The PROVIDENCE continued her voyage to Calcutta on Monday evening—but a signal is now flying for a sail from the southward—which may prove nevertheless to be the NANCY or VICTORY from Bengal—either of which might have passed the Port on Monday from prudential motives dictated by the lowering and threatening appearance of the weather.—*Madras Gazette*.

Bishop's College.—A letter from Cambridge informs us that at a Congregation held on the 10th of May, a grace unanimously passed the Senate, *To present copies of all such books, yet remaining in hand, as have been printed at the expence of the University, to the College, called Bishop's COLLEGE, lately founded at Calcutta*.—*Madras Courier*.

Fracs in Muchoo Bazar.—The following ludicrous description is translated from the MIRAT-OOL-UKHBAR of Friday last:

On the 6th October, in the Muchwa Bazar Street, (Chitnore Road), under the cloud of night, as an European was riding southwards in a Buggy, and a Hindoo was driving in an opposite direction, by chance the two Buggies run against each other. From this unexpected collision, the fire of indignation burned in the breast of that European; he stretched forth the hand of violence against the head of that Hindoo of Bengal, and gave him several lashes. When that oppressed and confounded Hindoo saw no remedy but in flight, he took to his heels. Notwithstanding this injury and disgrace he had inflicted, the European was so entirely under the dominion of passion that the fire of his wrath was not extinguished, insomuch that he ordered his Saces to lay hold of that Hindoo.

While the Saces, as ordered, was running after that Hindoo, the latter moving away from him as he advanced like the fleeting wind, the European began at last to despair of apprehending that white-livered Hindoo; but he then attacked his Saces, and gave him also a few lashes. The Saces not being able to bear this flogging any longer, through his natural courage raised the hand of resentment, and attempted to throw down that regardless European, and actually pulled him out of his Buggy, and wished to retaliate disgrace upon the Aggressor; according to the saying "Oppression in return for oppression is just," (or "He who gives with the sword, shall get with the scabbard"). By that time the Buggies' wheels were disentangled, and the European without loss of time mounted his Buggy and proceeded on.

MORAL.—Prudence requires that in our behaviour to others we should not be guided by rashness, which generally proceeds from want of prudence; that man may not deviate from propriety; according to the saying of Mohammad, "CAUTION IS FROM GOD, AND RASHNESS FROM THE DEVIL" (HEDDEGS). And it is incumbent on those persons of respectability whose circumstances enable them to keep a Conveyance, not to derogate from that demeanour becoming their rank. And at night they should not go without lights, that they may enjoy a fair reputation, and may not meet with any disagreeable rencontre, and taste the fruits of reperance.—*Hurkaru*.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills, 6 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, 5 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, 5 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
2 a 2 ½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees,	2 a 2 ½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,	92 *
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rs.	*

Bills on Court of Directors, 8 Months date .. 25 0 a 26 0 pr. et. prem.
Ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 23 0 a 24 0 pr. et. ditto

Bank Shares—Premium 45 a 47 per cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205 0 a 205 12 per 100
Dubloons,	30 8 a 31 8 each
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8 a 17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4 a 4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4 a 8 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4 a 190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6 ½ a 3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,	9 8 a 10 0
Bank of England Notes,	9 8 a 10 6

Saturday, November 16, 1822.

—23—

Burning of Widows Alive.

From the Monthly Series of the Friend of India, for Nov. 1822.

The succeeding Remarks, copied from a recent publication, may not improperly preface the following not unpoetical lines, copied from a late CALCUTTA JOURNAL:—

“ But the greatest evil under the sun; the most horrible feature in the customs of any age or country; that which has circumstances in it far more heart-rending than are to be found in the history of the accursed Slave Trade, is the burning alive of our own subjects, the Hindoo Widows, on the funeral piles in India. That such an act, which has no parallel, even amongst the hordes of savages wandering through the desert, and comitted with which the scalping practised by the American Indians, is the act of a civilized people, should be perpetrated daily, before the whole population, and under a Christian government, future ages will scarcely believe.

“ If only one widow were to be thus annually burnt, or buried alive in India, the whole body of the British Nation ought to feel that a dreadful stain had been cast on the humanity of the country; and perhaps this single act of horrible and barbarous cruelty would be more distinctly and powerfully felt than the fact, that the number thus annually roasted alive in a part of the territory which Providence has committed to Britain, in India, according to official statement, does not, in one year, amount to less than *Six Hundred and Seven!* Seven Hundred females burnt alive! Seven Hundred widows burnt alive! Not by accident—not in a gloomy desert, inhabited by cannibals, and inaccessible to the sons of humanity; not under a Hindoo, or a Mahomedan government but under the Government of a people whose fame for benevolence has spread through the wide world!!

“ In the years 1815, 16, and 17, more than 1500 victims were either burnt or buried alive in that part of India which is placed under the presidency of Bengal. The burning of all these victims together in one funeral pile before the government-house at Calcutta would not alter the transaction one atom; nor would the quantity of blood thus shed be hereby increased one drop. But such an immolation could not be repeated a second time; the whole human race would simultaneously rise and protest against it; and yet it is tolerated because these victims die one by one; and because their dying cries cannot be united so as to reach the ears of the British government.

“ Nor ought the attention of the friends of humanity to be confined to the widows thus suffering. From the preceding relation the reader will be able to form some idea of the number of orphans left in perfect infancy by these sacrifices and deprived of the protection and support of both parents in one day! On one occasion, the cries of a child, who clung about her mother as she was proceeding to the funeral pile, caused the mother to turn back, and give up her purpose of burning. Who shall count the thousands of orphans thus left to suffer and pine in secret, left to suffer under the unnatural protection of relations, of whom it is sufficient to say that they are Hindoos or Brahmins.

“ O! for the eloquence of a Burke, or a Wilberforce, to advocate the cause of the widow and the fatherless, bleeding or crying with anguish on the plains of Hindoo-shan! O Thou, the infinite Source of benevolence! Thou eternal Father of the Universe! We turn to Thee; ‘There is no flesh in man’s obdurate heart.’ Do thou call forth some benevolent angel among men to plead the cause of the broken-hearted widow of whom Thou has proclaimed Thyself the Husband, and of those orphans whom thou permittest to call Thee, Father. In the success of his exertions may he have reason to say—“ When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.”—

Supplicatory Lines to Lord Hastings.

Ere thy benignant power retires
From India, bless’d beneath thy care,
Oh! quench these foul inhuman fires
Which hell’s own flame has kindled there,
The stain of earth and upper air!
Then o’er the sea
The Orphan’s blessing and the Widow’s prayer
Shall follow thee.
O! ne’er to man has pitying Heav’n
A power so blest, so glorious giv’n;
Say but the single word, and save
Ten thousand Mothers from a flaming grave;
And tens of thousands from the source of woe
That ever must to Orphan’d Children flow,
Save from the flame the Infant’s place of rest,
The couch by nature giv’n—a Mother’s breast;
O! bid the Mother live;—the Babe caress her,
And sweeter still its lisping accents bless her.—
India, with tearful eye, and bended knee,
Hastings, her Lord and Judge! prefers her plaint to thee,

The Doorga Festival.

Has been kept up as usual, though we did not witness at Serampore those unutterable indecencies on the day of casting the image into the Ganges as formerly. As sincere Christians we cannot but deplore the continuance of these degrading rites; and hope that the mental cultivation induced into Bengal will not merely bless the poor; but that the wealthy Hindoo will shortly find his reason revolt at the worship of dead matter, however ancient the practice. That Europeans should countenance a crime forbidden in the very front of the Decalogue, and placed by the Sacred Writers amongst the foulest transgressions, is most lamentable indeed. Surely of such individuals it cannot be said, “ Ye are the light of the world!” “ Ye are my witnesses, said the Lord.” We fear that the number of these visitors to the heathen temples is not diminished, if the CALCUTTA JOURNAL be correct, from which we make the following extract; “ The Nautches in honor of the Doorga Pooja appear to have been as much frequented as usual. The houses of Raja Ramchunder, and Rajah Nuva-krishna, were among the most expensively prepared for the occasion. On Thursday night the streets and avenues in the neighbourhood of their dwellings were almost impassable, from the number of carriages, buggies, and palanquins, and the crowds of visitors of all classes and descriptions that thronged them.”

Address to Hindoo Christians.

Translation of an Address to the Hindoo Christians connected with the Serampore Mission, on the advice of the Apostle “ Keep yourselves from Idols.”

(By a Correspondent in the Bengalee Magazine).

To the Converts from Heathenism in different parts of India:

DEAR BRETHREN,

Idolatry is a most stupid and senseless practice, conveying to the mind the worst ideas of God, our heavenly Father. He is from everlasting, but the idol was born yesterday—he is eternal in duration, but the idol is melted in the river—he is holy, but the idol of Krishna is the image of a lecher—he is merciful, but the image of Doorga is the image of a fury—he is almighty, but the image is made of dead matter—he is full of Majesty and Glory, but in the worship of Hanuman, the Divine Being is exposed to contempt and derision. What then can the people learn of God from the worship of idols?—Is not all knowledge of God thereby destroyed, and is it not degrading to man, to see him prostrate before a koolsee of water, a lump of clay, a monkey, a prostitute? Can man sink lower than this? Images do not help men, but stand in the way of their coming to the right knowledge of God.

But by the dances, the songs, and the presence of prostitutes, the minds of all, but especially those of the young, are deeply polluted.

Idolatry is offensive to God: it is a casting him off. It is acting like a profligate wife, who abandons her lawful husband. It is giving the praise, and honour, and service of God to dead matter, to impure and cruel Gods. And therefore God has made this act equal to murder, adultery, and other dreadful crimes, and has threatened the man who commits it with his final displeasure.

Such then is the view which as Christians you must take of idolatry. It is a most degrading act, and these idolatrous festivals ruin the country. From them iniquity runs like a torrent down the country, and sweeps away all that is good in its course.

Let me warn you, then, my Christian Brethren, against giving it any countenance. Never go yourselves to these shews, nor let your wives or children go; but bring up your children in a thorough detestation of those “ abominable idolatries.”

The Brethren of the church here have met for prayer at the present Doorga festival, that God would graciously enlighten the Hindoos, and put an end to these abominations; and I would recommend it to all the brethren at the different Missionary stations to appoint prayer-meetings to be held every evening at every great festival, that the Lord may soon bring this people to say, “ Our fathers have inherited lies: what have we any more to do with idols?”

Serampore, October 29, 1822.

A FRIEND.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	Premium	19 8	4	20 0
Non-Remittable, . . ditto		13 6	4	13 12

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning,	H. M.
Evening,	5 37

—24—

Distress in Ireland.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
E. F. J. Johnson,	61	Surgeon W. Thomas,	32
Anonymous, from Guadilar	32	S. Malthy, 1st Regt.	32
George Chear,	50	George Hickman,	16
Captain R. W. Wilson,	20	F. Candy, 6th N. I.,	40
H. S. O'field,	100	W. Duff, Assistant Surgeon	24
Lieut. W. Forbes, 2d Battalion, 2d N. I.,	50	Captain Cave Browne,	50
<i>Bareilly Subscriptions.</i>		R. Paterson, Assistant Surgeon	32
T. Hawkins,	800	Captain Blacker,	100
Capt. Blackall,	50	Maxwell and Co.,	100
T. O. Oldham,	200	Alexander Orr,	100
General T. Arnold, C. B.,	300	A. D. B.,	16
Dr. J. J. Paterson,	50	T. Measure,	16
<i>Cawnpore Subscriptions.</i>		T. Duhu,	100
Major-General L. Thomas, C. B.,	1000	W. H. Valpy,	25
Lieut. Col. MacLeod,	100	Daniel Harding, Assistant Surgeon	200
Lieut. Gen. Sir D. Marshall, K. C. B.,	200	Dr. J. W. Weliard,	200
Major Gen. Sir G. Martindale, K. C. B.,	200	Rajib Ghose,	200
Lieut. Col. T. Anbury,	100	T. Sharpe, Bazaar Surgeon	100
Dr. T. W. McDowell,	50	T. Hay,	50
Major T. Ferris,	100	Quarter Master Serjeant T. Browne, Infantry Surgeon, Cawnpore,	15
W. W. Bird,	50	Mrs. Duhan,	100
Mrs. M. Dowell,	100	His Majesty the King of Oude,	5000
T. C. Robertson,	100	His Excellency Moatummud-ud-Dowlah,	2000
W. N. Venur,	100	Total,	12,560
H. G. Christian,	200	Previously Advertized, 113810	
Major R. H. Cunliffe,	100		
Captain A. Bannerman,	100		
George Reddie,	100		
George King,	50		
Captain T. C. B. Parke,	150		
C. Feedwick,	64		
Ensigo C. Fowles,	20		
		Grand Total,	1,26,400

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 15 Tasje		Arab	Hage Almos	Red Sea	July 22

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSETSHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELV, and WINCHELSEA.

The LADY RAFFLES, and CAMOENS, (P.) arrived off Calcutta on Thursday.

The French Ship ZELLE, bound to the Isle of France, having grounded at Culpee, is returning to Calcutta to be docked.

Deaths.

On Wednesday the 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAPTIST, aged 42 years.

On the night of the 13th instant, sincerely and deeply regretted by all his relations and Friends, Mr. C. G. MULLINS, of the Court of Requests, and also grandson of the late much respected Mr. JOHN OEECK, in the 39th year of his age.

At Chinsurah, on the 13th instant, Mr. JOSEPH BARBER, aged 19 years and 4 days. He was a young man possessed of very amiable and engaging qualities, combined with virtuous principles, which endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He has left a wide circle of relations and acquaintances to mourn his untimely end.

Printed at the Columbian Press, No. 4, Bankshall Street.

Ships Advertised for Different Ports.

Ships' Names.	Commanders	Where Bound	Probable time of Sailing.
Lady Raffles,	James Coxwell,	London,	Early in Jan.
Larkins,	H. R. Wilkinson,	London,	In all Dec.
Hibernia,	— Mackintosh,	London,	In all Dec.
Duke of Bedford,	F. A. Cunningham,	London,	5th Dec.
Clyde,	J. Driver,	London touch- ing at Madras and the Cape,	1st Dec.
Lotus,	J. R. F. Doveton,	London,	Middle Dec.
William Money,	— Jackson,	London,	Early in Dec.
Golconda,	J. F. Edwards,	London,	Early in Dec.
Catherine,	W. Knox,	London,	All December
Bengal Merchant,	Alexander Brown,	London,	20th Dec.
Phoenix,	J. Weatherhead,	London,	All Dec.
La Belle Alliance,	W. Rolfe,	London,	Early in Jan.
Calentta,	— Stroyan,	London,	Early in Dec.
Ospray,	A. McGill,	Greenock,	All Nov.
Columbia,	J. Chapman,	For Bombay & hence to Eng- land,	All Nov.
Thalia,	A. Haig,	Cape of G. Hope,	End of Nov.
Brilliant,	J. Hall,	For the Eastward,	Early in Dec.
Heracles,	— Denham,	For the Eastward,	20th Nov.
Hammy,	— Gibson,	For the Eastward,	All November
Ann,	W. Kinsay,	For the Eastward,	Ditto.
Maitland,	Pallas,	New South Wales,	All possible dispatch.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

Indigo.—The market has been very brisk during the week, and the prices steady at our quotations, the sales in it have been very extensive, chiefly for shipment to America and Foreign Europe, we heard of a sale of about 110 mounds of the best JESSORE at 315, about 800 mounds in two parcels at 310, about 150 mounds at 307, about 800 mounds second best at 305, about 800 mounds at 300, about 400 mounds Benares at 290, and several other sales at the same rates according to quality, all in Bond.

Cotton.—The market still continues languid, all the transactions going on in it, are among the natives, for country consumption. The prices in the Interior appear to be on the decline. At Mirzapore, on the 2d instant, new Baudah was stated at 17 4, and Cutchoura at 13 14 per local maund. At Jeague, on the 5th instant, new Bandah was stated at 16 to 16 2, Jallan at 15 2 to 15 4 and Cutchoura at 13 4 to 13 8, sales during the week 11,500 maunds of which 2,000 were for Calcutta, and the rest for country consumption, stock 27,500 maunds.

Sugar.—Continues in fair request at our quotations, the Arabs are now in the market.

Saltpetre.—The demand continues animated more particularly for the finer descriptions, but we have no alteration to state in prices.

Picee Goods.—Cotton in general are rather dull. Choppahs and Bandaoes are in active demand, and on the advance.

Grain.—In limited request, Moongy Rice and Dooda Wheat have fallen about one anna per maund, since our last.

Munjeet.—Looking up, Safflower in no demand, Lac-Dye in limited demand, Borax in active demand at our quotations, Salamonic in fair request.

Metals.—Iron, Steel and Pig Lead, dull, but steady at our quotations. Tutenague and Spelter in fair demand, Sheet Copper in brisk demand and advancing.

Europe Goods.—The market is still overstocked, but the demand is rather improving.

Freight to London.—May still be rated at £ 2-10 to £ 5 per ton.

Birth.

At Chowringhee, on the 15th instant, the Lady of C. STUART, Esq. of the Firm of DAVIDSON and Co., of a still-born Son.

